Solution Manual for Applied Mathematics for the Managerial Life and Social Sciences 7th Edition Tan 130510790X 9781305107908

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Solution Manual:

2 FUNCTIONS AND THEIR GRAPHS

2.1 The Cartesian Coordinate System and Straight Lines

Concept Questions page 76

1. a. a □ 0 and b □ 0. **b.** a □ 0 and b □ 0. **c.** a □ 0 and b □ 0.

2. The slope of a nonvertical line is m □ $\dfrac{y_2 \,\square\, y_1}{x_2 \,\square\, x_1}$, where P □x_1□ y_1□ and P □x_2□ y_2□ are any two distinct points on the line. The slope of a vertical line is undefined.

Exercises page 77

1. The coordinates of A are □3□ 3□ and it is located in Quadrant I.

2. The coordinates of B are □□5□ 2□ and it is located in Quadrant II.

3. The coordinates of C are □2□ □2□ and it is located in Quadrant IV.

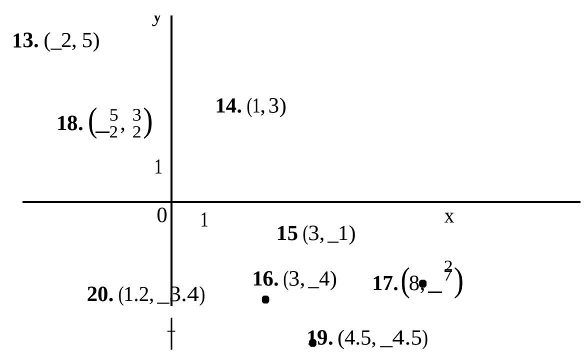
4. The coordinates of D are □□2□ 5□ and it is located in Quadrant II.

5. The coordinates of E are □□4□ □6□ and it is located in Quadrant III.

6. The coordinates of F are □8□ □2□ and it is located in Quadrant IV.

7. A **8.** □□5□ 4□ **9.** E, F, and G **10.** E **11.** F **12.** D

For Exercises 13–20, refer to the following figure.



21. Referring to the figure shown in the text, we see that m □ $\dfrac{2 \,\square\, 0}{0 \,\square\, \square 4\square}$ □ $\dfrac{1}{2}$.

22. Referring to the figure shown in the text, we see that m □ $\dfrac{4 \,\square\, 0}{0 \,\square\, 2}$ □ □2.

23. This is a vertical line, and hence its slope is undefined.

24. This is a horizontal line, and hence its slope is 0.

25. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8 - 3}{5 - 4} = 5$.

26. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8 - 5}{3 - 4} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$.

27. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8 - 3}{4 - (-2)} = \frac{5}{6}$.

28. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-4 - (-2)}{4 - (-2)} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$.

29. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{d - b}{c - a}$, provided $a \neq c$.

30. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-b - (b - 1)}{a + 1 - (-a + 1)} = \frac{-b - b + 1}{a + 1 + a - 1} = \frac{1 - 2b}{2a}$.

31. Because the equation is already in slope-intercept form, we read off the slope $m = 4$.

a. If x increases by 1 unit, then y increases by 4 units.

b. If x decreases by 2 units, then y decreases by $4(2) = 8$ units.

32. Rewrite the given equation in slope-intercept form: $2x + 3y = 4$, $3y = 4 - 2x$, and so $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$.

a. Because $m = -\frac{2}{3}$, we conclude that the slope is negative.

b. Because the slope is negative, y decreases as x increases.

c. If x decreases by 2 units, then y increases by $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(-2) = \frac{4}{3}$ units.

33. The slope of the line through A and B is $\frac{-10 - (-2)}{-3 - 1} = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\frac{1 - 5}{-1 - 1} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$. Because the slopes of these two lines are equal, the lines are parallel.

34. The slope of the line through A and B is $\frac{-2 - 3}{2 - 2}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that the line is vertical. The slope of the line through C and D is $\frac{5 - 4}{-2 - (-2)}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that this line is also vertical. Therefore, the lines are parallel.

35. The slope of the line through the point $(1, a)$ and $(4, -2)$ is $m_1 = \frac{-2 - a}{4 - 1}$ and the slope of the line through $(2, 8)$ and $(-7, a + 4)$ is $\frac{a + 4 - 8}{-7 - 2}$. Because these two lines are parallel, m_1 is equal to m_2. Therefore, $m_2 =$

$\dfrac{-2-a}{3} = \dfrac{a-4}{-9}$, $-9(-2-a) = 3(a-4)$, $18 + 9a = 3a - 12$, and $6a = -30$, so $a = -5$.

36. The slope of the line through the point $(a, 1)$ and $(5, 8)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{8-1}{5-a}$ and the slope of the line through $(4, 9)$ and $(a+2, 1)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{1-9}{a+2-4}$. Because these two lines are parallel, m_1 is equal to m_2. Therefore, $\dfrac{7}{5-a} = \dfrac{-8}{a-2}$, $7(a-2) = -8(5-a)$, $7a - 14 = -40 + 8a$, and $a = 26$.

37. Yes. A straight line with slope zero ($m = 0$) is a horizontal line, whereas a straight line whose slope does not exist (m cannot be computed) is a vertical line.

2.2 Equations of Lines

Concept Questions page 84

1. a. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ **b.** $y = mx + b$

c. $ax + by + c = 0$, where a and b are not both zero.

2. a. $m_1 = m_2$ **b.** $m_2 = -\dfrac{1}{m_1}$

3. a. Solving the equation for y gives $By = -Ax - C$, so $y = -\dfrac{A}{B}x - \dfrac{C}{B}$. The slope of L is the coefficient of x, $-\dfrac{A}{B}$.

b. If $B = 0$, then the equation reduces to $Ax + C = 0$. Solving this equation for x, we obtain $x = -\dfrac{C}{A}$. This is an equation of a vertical line, and we conclude that the slope of L is undefined.

Exercises page 84

1. (e) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (d) **5.** (f) **6.** (b)

7. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{2-5}{4-(-2)} = -\dfrac{3}{6} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{6-(-2)}{3-(-1)} = \dfrac{8}{4} = 2$. Because the slopes of these two lines are the negative reciprocals of each other, the lines are perpendicular.

8. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{-2-0}{1-2} = \dfrac{-2}{-1} = 2$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{4-2}{-8-4} = \dfrac{2}{-12} = -\dfrac{1}{6}$. Because the slopes of these two lines are not the negative reciprocals of each other, the lines are not perpendicular.

9. An equation of a horizontal line is of the form $y = b$. In this case $b = -3$, so $y = -3$ is an equation of the line.

10. An equation of a vertical line is of the form $x = a$. In this case $a = 0$, so $x = 0$ is an equation of the line.

11. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(3, -4)$ and slope $m = 2$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ becomes $y - (-4) = 2(x - 3)$. Simplifying, we have $y + 4 = 2x - 6$, or $y = 2x - 10$.

12. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(2, 4)$ and slope $m = -1$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, giving $y - 4 = -1(x - 2)$, $y - 4 = -x + 2$, and finally $y = -x + 6$.

13. Because the slope $m = 0$, we know that the line is a horizontal line of the form $y = b$. Because the line passes through $(-3, 2)$, we see that $b = 2$, and an equation of the line is $y = 2$.

14. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(1, 2)$ and slope $m = -\frac{1}{2}$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ gives $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$, $2y - 4 = -x + 1$, $2y = -x + 5$, and $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$.

15. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(2, 4)$ and $(3, 7)$, obtaining $m = \dfrac{7-4}{3-2} = 3$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(2, 4)$ and slope $m = 3$, we find $y - 4 = 3(x - 2)$, or $y = 3x - 2$.

16. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(2, 1)$ and $(2, 5)$, obtaining $m = \frac{5 - 1}{2 - 2}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that the line must be a vertical line of the form $x = a$. Because it passes through $(2, 5)$, we see that $x = 2$ is the equation of the line.

17. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(1, 2)$ and $(-3, -2)$, obtaining $m = \frac{-2 - 2}{-3 - 1} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$.

Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(1, 2)$ and slope $m = 1$, we find $y - 2 = x - 1$, or $y = x + 1$.

18. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(-1, -2)$ and $(3, -4)$, obtaining $m = \frac{-4 - (-2)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(-1, -2)$ and slope $m = -\frac{1}{2}$, we find $y - (-2) = -\frac{1}{2}[x - (-1)]$, $y + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$, and finally $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$.

19. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = 3$ and $b = 4$, the equation is $y = 3x + 4$.

20. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = -2$ and $b = -1$, the equation is $y = -2x - 1$.

21. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = 0$ and $b = 5$, the equation is $y = 5$.

22. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = -\frac{1}{2}$, and $b = \frac{3}{4}$, the equation is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$.

23. We first write the given equation in the slope-intercept form: $x - 2y = 0$, so $-2y = -x$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{1}{2}$ and $b = 0$.

24. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $y - 2 = 0$, so $y = 2$. From this equation, we see that $m = 0$ and $b = 2$.

25. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $2x - 3y - 9 = 0$, $-3y = -2x + 9$, and $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 3$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{2}{3}$ and $b = -3$.

26. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $3x - 4y + 8 = 0$, $-4y = -3x - 8$, and $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 2$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{3}{4}$ and $b = 2$.

27. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $2x + 4y = 14$, $4y = -2x + 14$, and $y = -\frac{2}{4}x + \frac{14}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$.

From this equation, we see that $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{7}{2}$.

28. We write the equation in the slope-intercept form: $5x + 8y - 24 = 0$, $8y = -5x + 24$, and $y = -\frac{5}{8}x + 3$. From this equation, we conclude that $m = -\frac{5}{8}$ and $b = 3$.

29. We first write the equation $2x - 4y - 8 = 0$ in slope-intercept form: $2x - 4y - 8 = 0$, $4y = 2x - 8$, $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$. Now the required line is parallel to this line, and hence has the same slope. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with $m = \frac{1}{2}$ and the point $(-2, 2)$, we have $y - 2 = \frac{1}{2}[x - (-2)]$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$.

30. The slope of the line passing through $(-2, -3)$ and $(2, 5)$ is $m = \frac{5 - (-3)}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$. Thus, the required equation is $y - 3 = 2[x - (-1)]$, $y = 2x + 2 + 3$, or $y = 2x + 5$.

31. We first write the equation $3x + 4y - 22 = 0$ in slope-intercept form: $3x + 4y - 22 = 0$, so $4y = -3x + 22$ and $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{2}$. Now the required line is perpendicular to this line, and hence has slope $\frac{4}{3}$ (the negative reciprocal of $-\frac{3}{4}$). Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with $m = \frac{4}{3}$ and the point $(2, 4)$, we have $y - 4 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 2)$, or $y = \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$.

32. The slope of the line passing through $(-2, -1)$ and $(4, 3)$ is given by $m = \frac{3 - (-1)}{4 - (-2)} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, so the slope of the required line is $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ and its equation is $y - (-2) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 1)$, $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} - 2$, or $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$.

33. A line parallel to the x-axis has slope 0 and is of the form $y = b$. Because the line is 6 units below the axis, it passes through $(0, -6)$ and its equation is $y = -6$.

34. Because the required line is parallel to the line joining $(2, 4)$ and $(4, 7)$, it has slope $m = \frac{7 - 4}{4 - 2} = \frac{3}{2}$. We also know that the required line passes through the origin $(0, 0)$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we find $y - 0 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 0)$, or $y = \frac{3}{2}x$.

35. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line to obtain $y - b = 0(x - a)$, or $y = b$.

36. Because the line is parallel to the x-axis, its slope is 0 and its equation has the form $y = b$. We know that the line passes through $(-3, 4)$, so the required equation is $y = 4$.

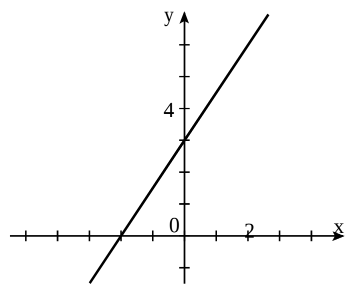
37. Because the required line is parallel to the line joining $(-3, 2)$ and $(6, 8)$, it has slope $m = \frac{8 - 2}{6 - (-3)} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$. We also know that the required line passes through $(-5, -4)$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we find $y - (-4) = \frac{2}{3}[x - (-5)]$, $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{10}{3} - 4$, and finally $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$.

38. Because the slope of the line is undefined, it has the form $x = a$. Furthermore, since the line passes through (a, b), the required equation is $x = a$.

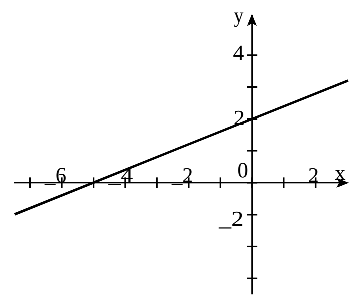
39. Because the point $(-3, 5)$ lies on the line $kx + 3y + 9 = 0$, it satisfies the equation. Substituting $x = -3$ and $y = 5$ into the equation gives $-3k + 15 + 9 = 0$, or $k = 8$.

40. Because the point $(2, -3)$ lies on the line $-2x + ky + 10 = 0$, it satisfies the equation. Substituting $x = 2$ and $y = -3$ into the equation gives $-2(2) + (-3)k + 10 = 0$, $-4 - 3k + 10 = 0$, $-3k = -6$, and finally $k = 2$.

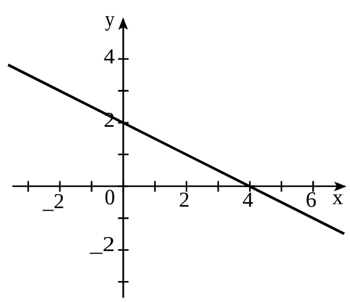
41. $3x$ □ $2y$ □ 6 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have $3x$ □ 6 □ 0 or x □ □2, so the x-intercept is □2. Setting x □ 0, we have □$2y$ □ 6 □ 0 or y □ 3, so the y-intercept is 3□



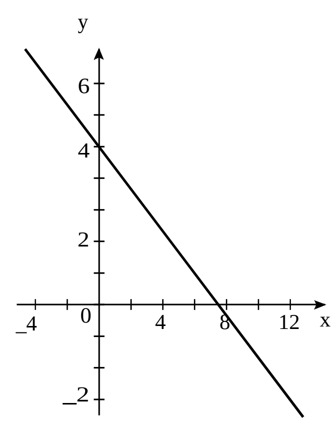
42. $2x$ □ $5y$ □ 10 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have $2x$ □ 10 □ 0 or x □ □5, so the x-intercept is □5. Setting x □ 0, we have □$5y$ □ 10 □ 0 or y □ 2, so the y-intercept is 2□



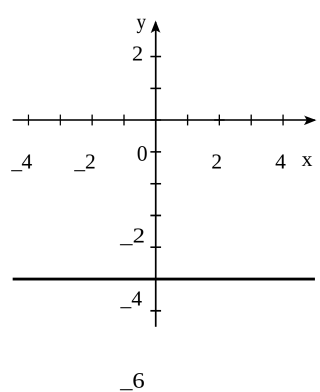
43. x □ $2y$ □ 4 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have x □ 4 □ 0 or x □ 4, so the x-intercept is 4. Setting x □ 0, we have $2y$ □ 4 □ 0 or y □ 2, so the y-intercept is 2□



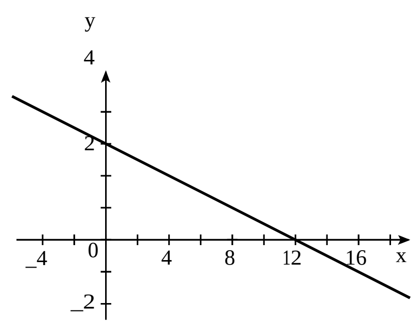
44. $2x$ □ $3y$ □ 15 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have $2x$ □ 15 □ 0, so the x-intercept is $\frac{15}{2}$. Setting x □ 0, we have $3y$ □ 15 □ 0, so the y-intercept is 5.



45. y □ 5 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have 0 □ 5 □ 0, which has no solution, so there is no x-intercept. Setting x □ 0, we have y □ 5 □ 0 or y □ □5, so the y-intercept is □5.



46. □$2x$ □ $8y$ □ 24 □ 0. Setting y □ 0, we have □$2x$ □ 24 □ 0 or x □ 12, so the x-intercept is 12. Setting x □ 0, we have □$8y$ □ 24 □ 0 or y □ 3, so the y-intercept is 3.



47. Because the line passes through the points $(a, 0)$ and $(0, b)$, its slope is $m = \frac{b - 0}{0 - a} = -\frac{b}{a}$. Then, using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(a, 0)$, we have $y - 0 = -\frac{b}{a}(x - a)$ or $y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b$, which may be written in the form $\frac{b}{a}x + y = b$. Multiplying this last equation by $\frac{1}{b}$, we have $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

48. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = 3$ and $b = 4$, we have $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$. Then $4x + 3y = 12$, so $3y = 12 - 4x$ and thus $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$.

49. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = -2$ and $b = -4$, we have $-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{4} = 1$. Then $-4x - 2y = 8$, $2y = -8 - 4x$, and finally $y = -2x - 4$.

50. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{3}{4}$, we have $\frac{x}{-1/2} + \frac{y}{3/4} = 1$, $\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}y = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$, $-\frac{1}{2}y = -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}$, and finally $y = 2\left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$.

51. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = 4$ and $b = -\frac{1}{2}$, we have $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{-1/2} = 1$, $-\frac{1}{4}x + 2y = -1$, $2y = \frac{1}{4}x - 1$, and so $y = \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{2}$.

52. The slope of the line passing through A and B is $m = \frac{-2 - 7}{2 - (-1)} = -\frac{9}{3} = -3$, and the slope of the line passing through B and C is $m = \frac{-9 - (-2)}{5 - 2} = -\frac{7}{3}$. Because the slopes are not equal, the points do not lie on the same line.

53. The slope of the line passing through A and B is $m = \frac{7 - 1}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$, and the slope of the line passing through B and C is $m = \frac{13 - 7}{4 - 1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$. Because the slopes are equal, the points lie on the same line.

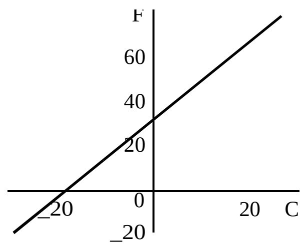
54. The slope of the line L passing through $P_1(1.2, -9.04)$ and $P_2(2.3, -5.96)$ is $m = \frac{-5.96 - (-9.04)}{2.3 - 1.2} = 2.8$, so an equation of L is $y - (-9.04) = 2.8(x - 1.2)$ or $y = 2.8x - 12.4$.

Substituting x □ 4□8 into this equation gives y □ 2□8 □4□8□ □ 12□4 □ 1□04. This shows that the point P_3 □4□8□ 1□04□ lies on L. Next, substituting x □ 7□2 into the equation gives y □ 2□8 □7□2□ □ 12□4 □ 7□76, which shows that the point P_4 □7□2□ 7□76□ also lies on L. We conclude that John's claim is valid.

55. The slope of the line L passing through P_1 □1□8□ □6□44□ and P_2 □2□4□ □5□72□ is m □ $\frac{5□72 □ □□6□44□}{2□4 \quad 1□8}$ □ 1□2, so an equation of L is y □ □□6□44□ □ 1□2 □x □ 1□8□ or y □ 1□2x □ 8□6.

Substituting x □ 5□0 into this equation gives y □ 1□2 □5□ □ 8□6 □ □2□6. This shows that the point P_3 □5□0□ □2□72□ does not lie on L, and we conclude that Alison's claim is not valid.

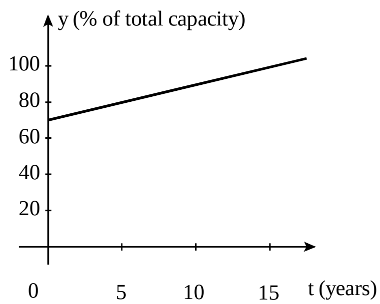
56. a.



b. The slope is $\frac{9}{5}$. It represents the change in □F per unit change in □C.

c. The *F*-intercept of the line is 32. It corresponds to 0 in □C, so it is the freezing point in □F.

57. a.



b. The slope is 1□9467 and the *y*-intercept is 70□082.

c. The output is increasing at the rate of 1□9467% per year. The output at the beginning of 1990 was 70□082%.

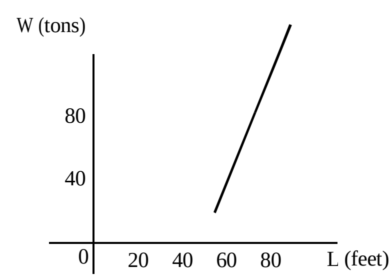
d. We solve the equation 1□9467*t* □ 70□082 □ 100, obtaining 1□9467*t* □ 29□918 and *t* □ 15□37. We conclude that the plants were

58. a. *y* □ 0□0765*x* **b.** $0□0765 **c.** 0□0765 □65,000□ □ 4972□50, or $4972□50□

59. a. *y* □ 0□55*x* □ **b.** Solving the equation 1100 □ 0□55*x* for *x*, we have *x* $\frac{1100}{0□55}$ □ 2000□

60. a. Substituting *L* □ 80 into the given equation, we have *W* □ 3□51 □80□ □ 192 □ 280□8 □ 192 □ 88□8, or 88□8 British tons.

b.



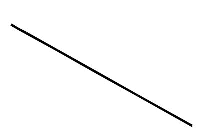
61. Using the points □0□ 0□68□ and □10□ 0□80□, we see that the slope of the required line is

m □ $\frac{0□80 □ 0□68}{10 □ 0}$ □ $\frac{0□12}{10}$ □ 0□012. Next, using the point-slope form of the equation of a line, we have

y □ 0□68 □ 0□012 □*t* □ 0□ or *y* □ 0□012*t* □ 0□68. Therefore, when *t* □ 14, we have *y* □ 0□012 □14□ □ 0□68 □ 0□848,

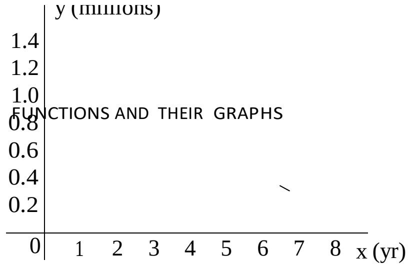
or 84□8%. That is, in 2004 women's wages were 84□8% of men's wages.

62. a, b.

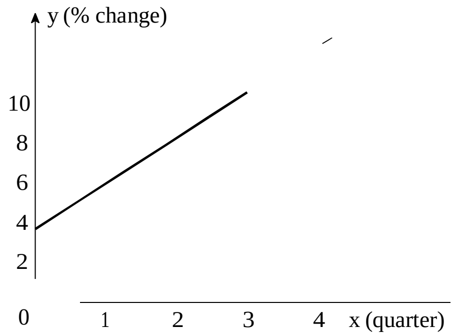


c. The slope of *L* is *m* □ $\frac{0□56 □ 1□30}{5 \quad 0}$ □ □0□148, so an equation of *L* is *y* □ 1□3 □ □0□148 □*x* □ 0□ or *y* □ □0□148*x* □ 1□3.

d. The number of pay phones in 2012 is estimated to be □0□148 □8□ □ 1□3, or approximately 116,000.


y (millions)
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
x (yr)

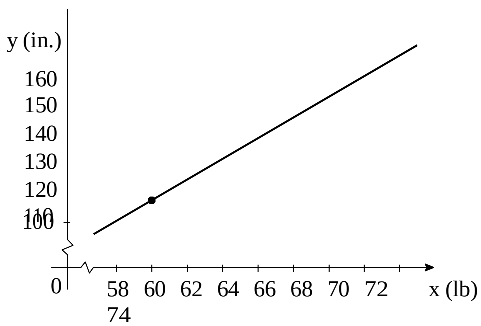
63. a, b.



c. The slope of L is m □ $\frac{}{3 \quad 0}$ □ 2□3, so an equation of L is

y □ 1□3 □ 2□3 □x □ 0□ or y □ 2□3x □ 1□3.

64. a, b.



c. Using the points □60□ 108□ and □72□ 152□, we see that the

slope of the required line is m □ $\frac{152 \; □ \; 108}{72 \; □ \; 60}$ □ $\frac{44}{12}$ □ $\frac{11}{3}$.

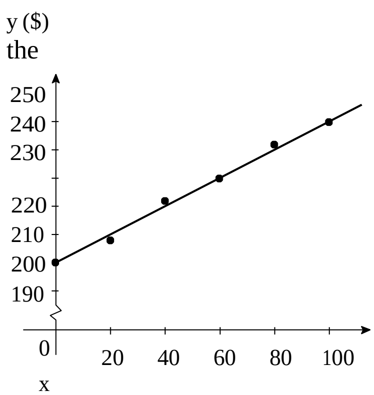
Therefore, an equation is y □ 108 □ $\frac{11}{3}$ □x □ 60□,

y □ $\frac{11}{3}$ x □ $\frac{11}{3}$ □60□ □ 108 □ $\frac{11}{3}$ x □ 220 □ 108, or y □ $\frac{11}{3}$$x$ □ 112.

d. Using the equation from part c, we find

y □ $\frac{11}{3}$ □65□ □ 112 □ 126$\frac{1}{3}$, or 126$\frac{1}{3}$ pounds.

65. a, b.



c. Using the points □0□ 200□ and □100□ 250□, we see that the

slope of the required line is m □ $\frac{250 \; □ \; 200}{100}$ □ $\frac{1}{2}$.

Therefore, an equation is y □ 200 □ $\frac{1}{2}$$x$ or y □ $\frac{1}{2}$$x$ □ 200.

d. The approximate cost for producing 54 units of the commodity is $\frac{1}{2}$ □54□ □ 200, or $227.

66. a. The slope of the line L passing through A □0□ 545□ and B □4□ 726□

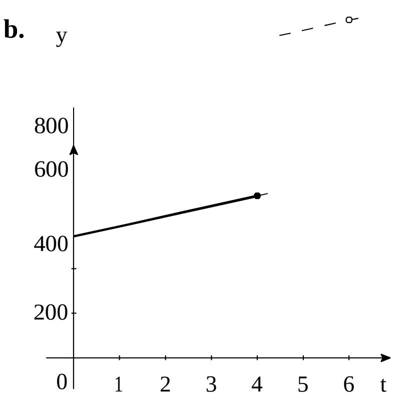
726 □ 545 □ 181
4

y □ 545 □ $\frac{181}{4}$ □x □ 0□ or y □ $\frac{181}{4}$ x □ 545.

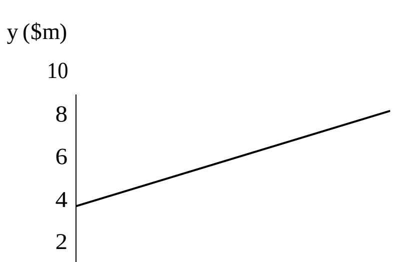
c. The number of corporate fraud cases pending at the beginning of

4

b.



67. a, b.



c. The slope of L is m □ $\frac{}{5 \quad 1}$ □ $\frac{}{4}$ □ 0□8. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we have

y □ 5□8 □ 0□8 □x □ 1□ □ 0□8x □ 0□8, or y □ 0□8x □ 5.

68. **a.** The slope of the line passing through $P_1(0, 27)$ and $P_2(1, 29)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{29-27}{1-0} = 2$, which is equal to the slope of the line through $P_2(1, 29)$ and $P_3(2, 31)$, which is $m_2 = \dfrac{31-29}{2-1} = 2$. Thus, the three points lie on the line L.

b. The percentage is of moviegoers who use social media to chat about movies in 2014 is estimated to be $31 + 2(2)$, or 35%.

c. $y - 27 = 2(x - 0)$, so $y = 2x + 27$. The estimate for 2014 ($t = 4$) is $2(4) + 27 = 35$, as found in part (b).

69. True. The slope of the line is given by $-\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

70. True. If $(1, k)$ lies on the line, then $x = 1$, $y = k$ must satisfy the equation. Thus $3 - 4k = 12$, or $k = -\frac{9}{4}$. Conversely, if $k = -\frac{9}{4}$, then the point $(1, k) = \left(1, -\frac{9}{4}\right)$ satisfies the equation. Thus, $3(1) - 4\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) = 12$, and so the point lies on the line.

71. True. The slope of the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is $-\dfrac{A}{B}$. (Write it in slope-intercept form.) Similarly, the slope of the line $ax + by + c = 0$ is $-\dfrac{a}{b}$. They are parallel if and only if $-\dfrac{A}{B} = -\dfrac{a}{b}$, that is, if $Ab = aB$, or $Ab - aB = 0$.

72. False. Let the slope of L_1 be $m_1 > 0$. Then the slope of L_2 is $m_2 = -\dfrac{1}{m_1} < 0$.

73. True. The slope of the line $ax + by + c_1 = 0$ is $m_1 = -\dfrac{a}{b}$. The slope of the line $bx - ay + c_2 = 0$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{b}{a}$. Because $m_1 m_2 = -1$, the straight lines are indeed perpendicular.

74. True. Set $y = 0$ and we have $Ax + C = 0$ or $x = -C/A$, and this is where the line intersects the x-axis.

75. Writing each equation in the slope-intercept form, we have $y = -\dfrac{a_1}{b_1}x - \dfrac{c_1}{b_1}$ ($b_1 \neq 0$) and $y = -\dfrac{a_2}{b_2}x - \dfrac{c_2}{b_2}$ ($b_2 \neq 0$). Because two lines are parallel if and only if their slopes are equal, we see that the lines are parallel if and only if $-\dfrac{a_1}{b_1} = -\dfrac{a_2}{b_2}$, or $a_1 b_2 - b_1 a_2 = 0$.

76. The slope of L_1 is $m_1 = \dfrac{b-0}{1-0} = b$. The slope of L_2 is $m_2 = \dfrac{c-0}{1-0} = c$. Applying the Pythagorean theorem to $\triangle OAC$ and $\triangle OCB$ gives $(OA)^2 = 1^2 + b^2$ and $(OB)^2 = 1^2 + c^2$. Adding these equations and applying the Pythagorean theorem to $\triangle OBA$ gives $(AB)^2 = (OA)^2 + (OB)^2 = 1^2 + b^2 + 1^2 + c^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$. Also, $(AB)^2 = (b - c)^2$, so $(b - c)^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$, $b^2 - 2bc + c^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$, and $-2bc = 2$, $1 = -bc$. Finally,

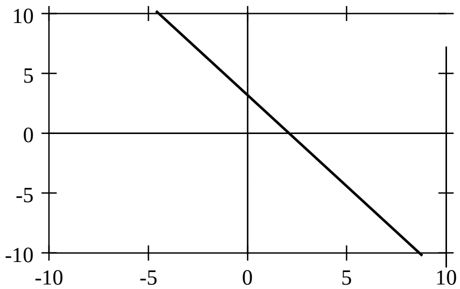
$m_1 m_2 = b \cdot c = bc = -1$, as was to be shown.

Technology Exercises

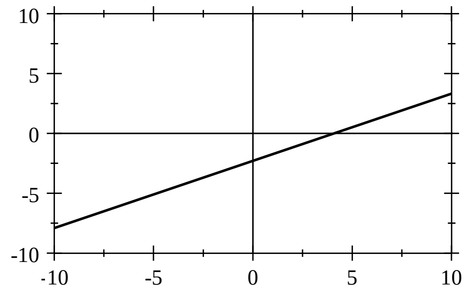
page 92

Graphing Utility

1.



2.



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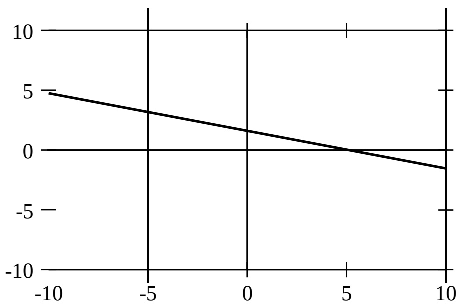

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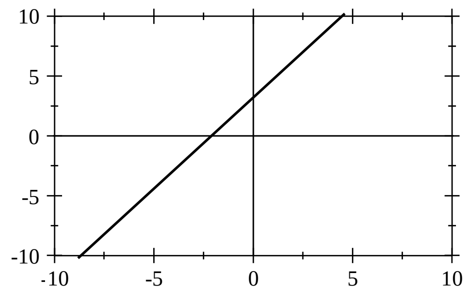
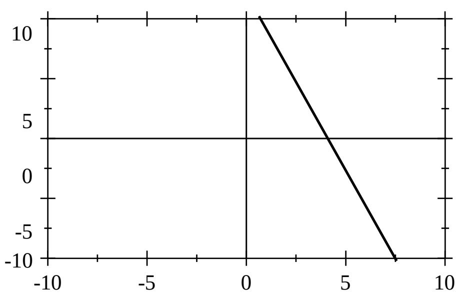
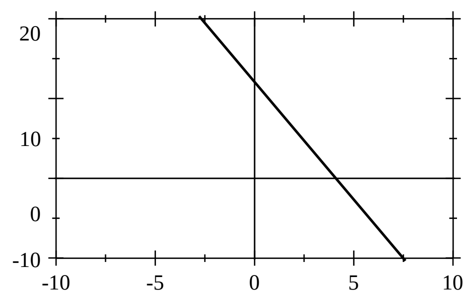


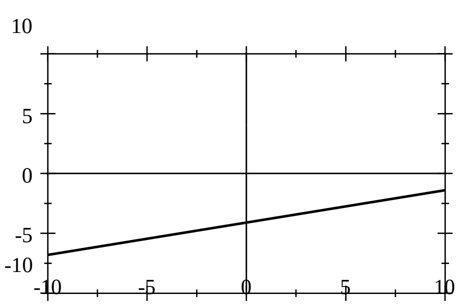
5. a.



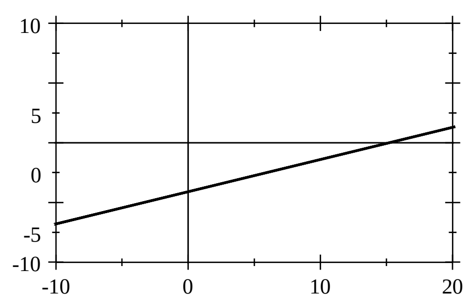
b.



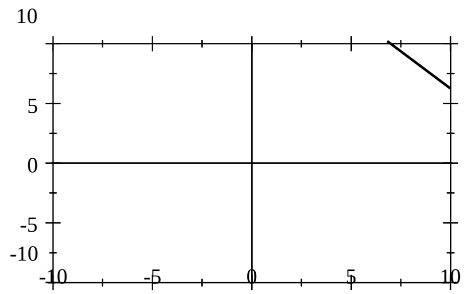
6. a.



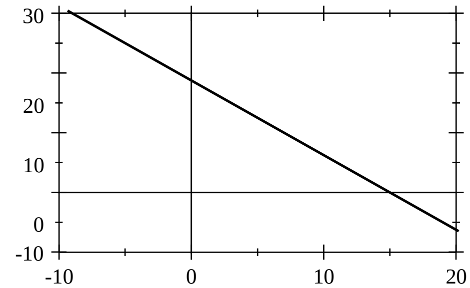
b.



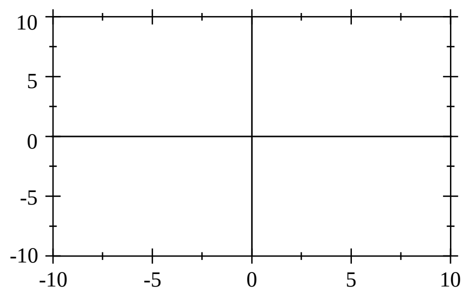
7. a.



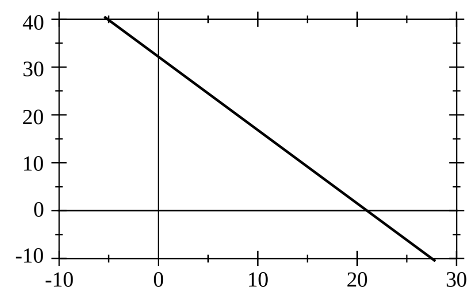
b.



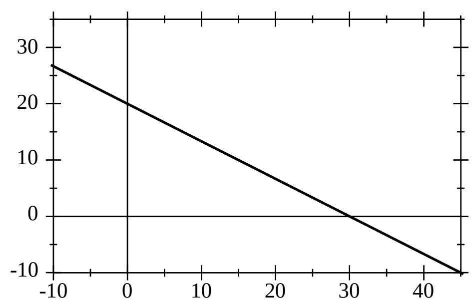
8. a.



b.



9.



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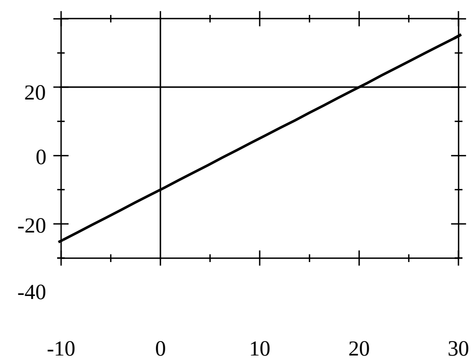

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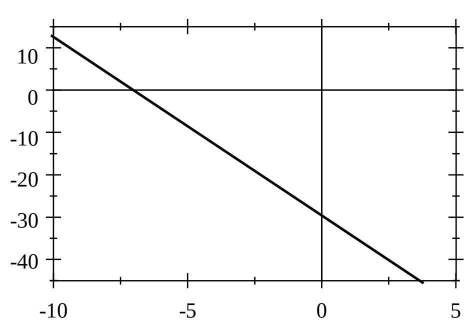
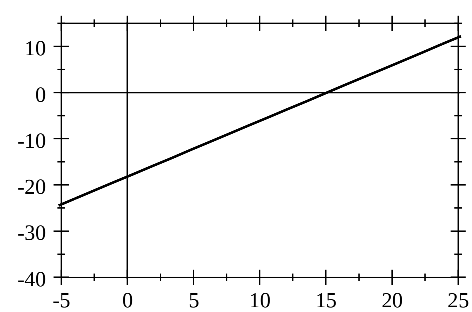
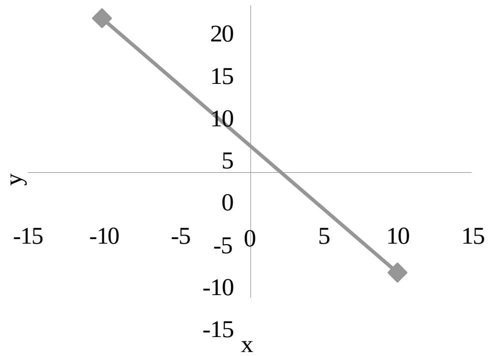
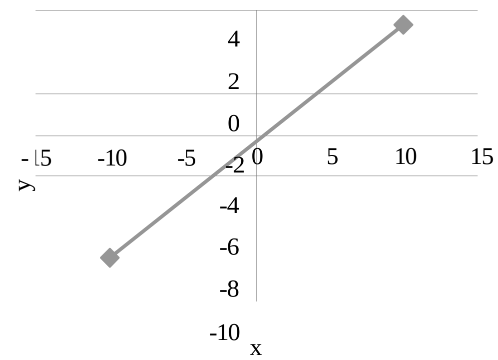


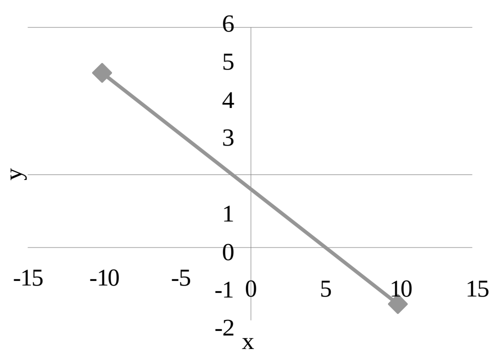
12.

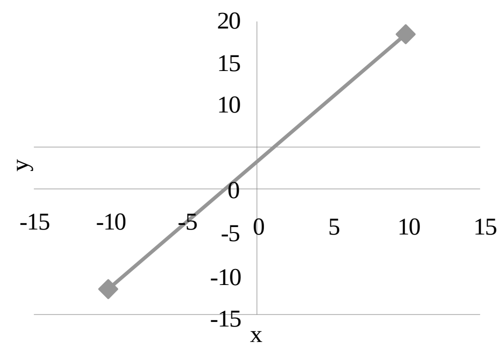


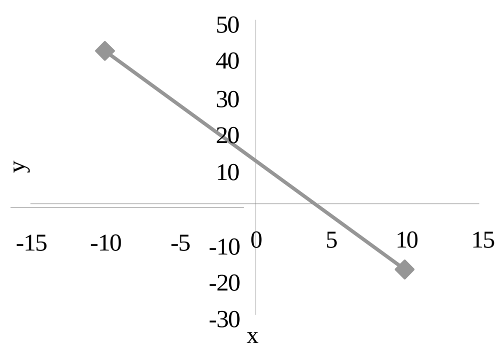
Excel

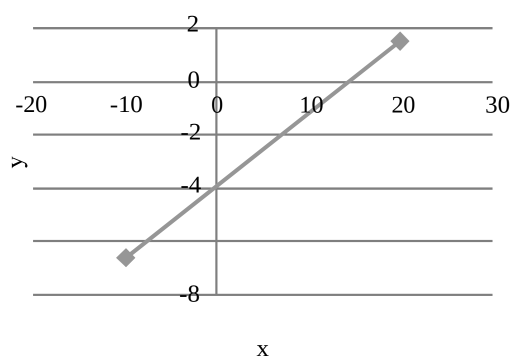

20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15
y
x

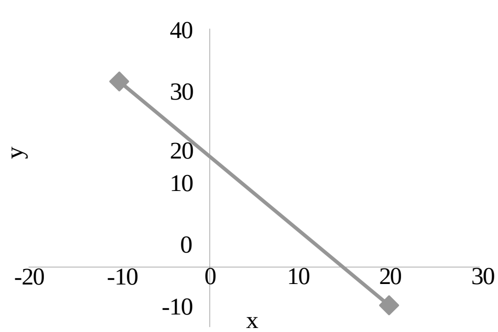

4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15
y
x

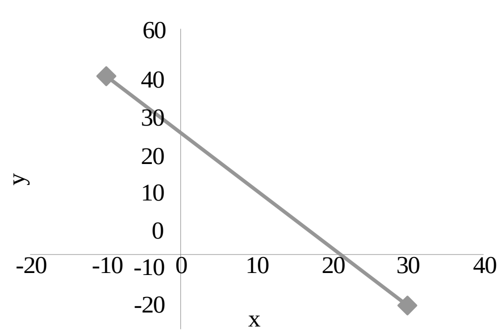

6
5
4
3
1
0
-1
-2
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15
y
x

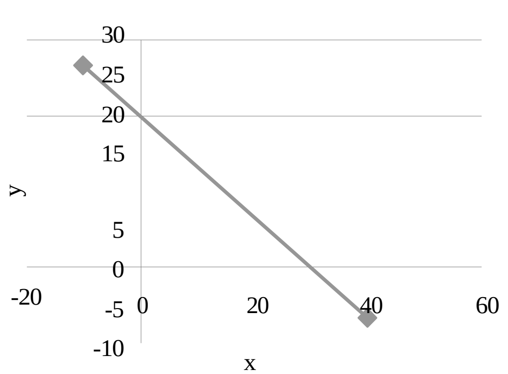

20
15
10
0
-5
-10
-15
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15
y
x

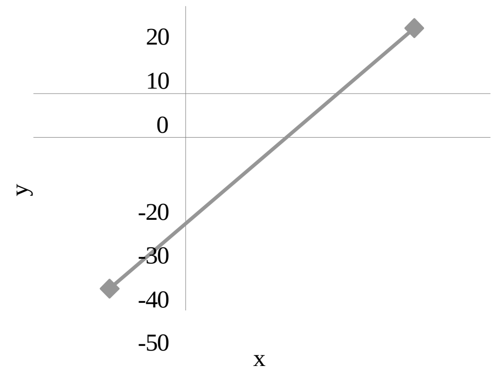

50
40
30
20
10
-10
-20
-30
-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15
y
x

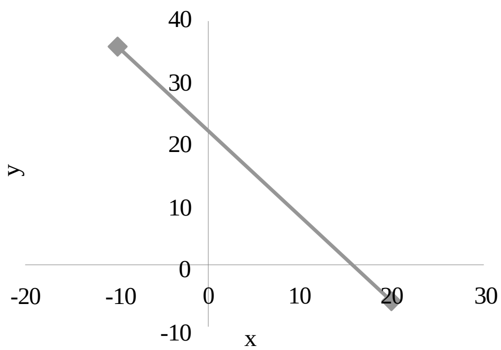

2
0
-2
-4
-8
-20 -10 0 10 20 30
y
x

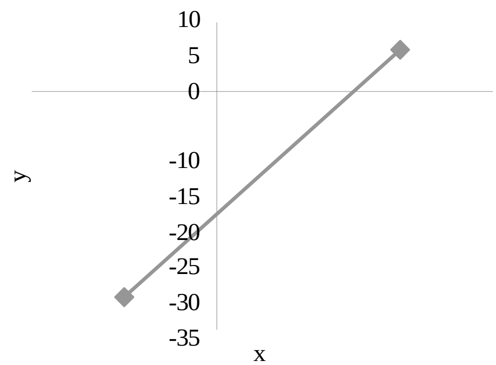

40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20 -10 0 10 20 30
y
x


60
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-20 -10 0 10 20 30 40
y
x









2.3 Functions and Their Graphs

Concept Questions page 100

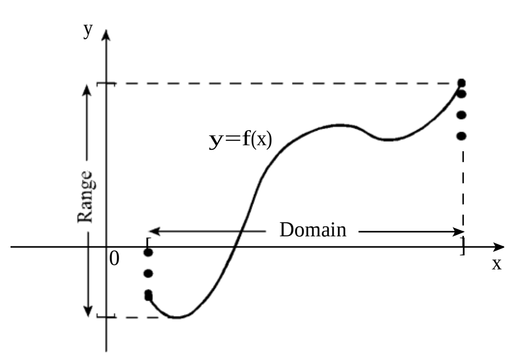
1. a. A function is a rule that associates with each element in a set A exactly one element in a set B.

b. The domain of a function f is the set of all elements x in the set such that $f(x)$ is an element in B. The range of

f is the set of all elements $f(x)$ whenever x is an element in its domain.

c. An independent variable is a variable in the domain of a function f. The dependent variable is $y = f(x)$.

2. a. The graph of a function f is the set of all ordered pairs (x, y) such that $y = f(x)$, x being an element in the domain of f.



b. Use the vertical line test to determine if every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point. If so, then the curve is the graph of a function.

3. **a.** Yes, every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point.

b. No, a vertical line intersects the curve at more than one point.

c. No, a vertical line intersects the curve at more than one point.

d. Yes, every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point.

4. The domain is $[1, 3)$ and $[3, 5)$ and the range is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$ and $(2, 4]$.

Exercises page 100

1. $f(x) = 5x + 6$. Therefore $f(3) = 5(3) + 6 = 21$, $f(-3) = 5(-3) + 6 = -9$, $f(a) = 5(a) + 6 = 5a + 6$, $f(-a) = 5(-a) + 6 = -5a + 6$, and $f(a + 3) = 5(a + 3) + 6 = 5a + 15 + 6 = 5a + 21$.

2. $f(x) = 4x - 3$. Therefore, $f(4) = 4(4) - 3 = 16 - 3 = 13$, $f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$, $f(0) = 4(0) - 3 = -3$, $f(a) = 4(a) - 3 = 4a - 3$, $f(a + 1) = 4(a + 1) - 3 = 4a + 1$.

3. $g(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 3$, so $g(0) = 3(0) - 6(0) - 3 = -3$, $g(-1) = 3(-1)^2 - 6(-1) - 3 = 3 + 6 - 3 = 6$, $g(a) = 3(a)^2 - 6(a) - 3 = 3a^2 - 6a - 3$, $g(-a) = 3(-a)^2 - 6(-a) - 3 = 3a^2 + 6a - 3$, and $g(x + 1) = 3(x + 1)^2 - 6(x + 1) - 3 = 3\left(x^2 + 2x + 1\right) - 6x - 6 - 3 = 3x^2 + 6x + 3 - 6x - 9 = 3x^2 - 6$.

4. $h(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1$, so $h(-5) = (-5)^3 - (-5)^2 + (-5) + 1 = -125 - 25 - 5 + 1 = -154$, $h(0) = (0)^3 - (0)^2 + 0 + 1 = 1$, $h(a) = a^3 - (a)^2 + a + 1 = a^3 - a^2 + a + 1$, and $h(-a) = (-a)^3 - (-a)^2 + (-a) + 1 = -a^3 - a^2 - a + 1$.

5. $f(x) = 2x + 5$, so $f(a + h) = 2(a + h) + 5 = 2a + 2h + 5$, $f(-a) = 2(-a) + 5 = -2a + 5$, $f\left(a^2\right) = 2\left(a^2\right) + 5 = 2a^2 + 5$, $f(a - 2h) = 2(a - 2h) + 5 = 2a - 4h + 5$, and $f(2a - h) = 2(2a - h) + 5 = 4a - 2h + 5$

6. $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x$, $g(a + h) = -(a + h)^2 + 2(a + h) = -a^2 - 2ah - h^2 + 2a + 2h$, $g(-a) = -(-a)^2 + 2(-a) = -a^2 - 2a = -a(a + 2)$, $g\left(\sqrt{a}\right) = -\left(\sqrt{a}\right)^2 + 2\left(\sqrt{a}\right) = -a + 2\sqrt{a}$, $a + g(a) = a - a^2 + 2a = -a^2 + 3a = -a(a - 3)$, and $\frac{1}{g(a)} = \frac{1}{-a^2 + 2a} = -\frac{1}{a(a - 2)}$.

7. $s(t) = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1}$. Therefore, $s(4) = \frac{2(4)}{(4)^2 - 1} = \frac{8}{15}$, $s(0) = \frac{2(0)}{0^2 - 1} = 0$,

$s(a) = 2(a)$

$a^2 - 1$, $s(2+a) = \dfrac{2(2+a)}{(2+a)^2 - 1} = \dfrac{2(2+a)}{a^2 + 4a + 4 - 1} = \dfrac{2(2+a)}{a^2 + 4a + 3}$, and

$$s(t+1) = \frac{2(t+1)}{(t+1)^2 - 1} = \frac{2(t+1)}{t^2 + 2t + 1 - 1} = \frac{2(t+1)}{t(t+2)}.$$

8. $g(u) = (3u - 2)^{3/2}$. Therefore, $g(1) = [3(1) - 2]^{3/2} = (1)^{3/2} = 1$, $g(6) = [3(6) - 2]^{3/2} = 16^{3/2} = 4^3 = 64$, $g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right) = \left[3\left(\frac{11}{3}\right) - 2\right]^{3/2} = (9)^{3/2} = 27$, and $g(u+1) = [3(u+1) - 2]^{3/2} = (3u+1)^{3/2}$.

9. $f(t) = \dfrac{2t^2}{t-1}$. Therefore, $f(2) = \dfrac{2(2)^2}{2-1} = 8$, $f(a) = \dfrac{2a^2}{a-1}$, $f(x+1) = \dfrac{2(x+1)^2}{(x+1)-1} = \dfrac{2(x+1)^2}{x}$,

and $f(x-1) = \dfrac{2(x-1)^2}{(x-1)-1} = \dfrac{2(x-1)^2}{x-2}$.

10. $f(x) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-x}$. Therefore, $f(-4) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-(-4)} = 2 + 2\sqrt{9} = 2 + 2(3) = 8$, $f(1) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-1} = 2 + 2\sqrt{4} = 2 + 4 = 6$, $f\left(\frac{11}{4}\right) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5 - \frac{11}{4}} = 2 + 2\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{1/2} = 2 + 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 5$,

and $f(x+5) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-(x+5)} = 2 + 2\sqrt{-x}$.

11. Because $x = -2 < 0$, we calculate $f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$. Because $x = 0 \le 0$, we calculate $f(0) = (0)^2 + 1 = 1$. Because $x = 1 > 0$, we calculate $f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$.

12. Because $x = -2 \le 2$, $g(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$. Because $x = 0 \le 2$, $g(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(0) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$.

Because $x = 2 \ge 2$, $g(2) = \sqrt{2-2} = 0$. Because $x = 4 > 2$, $g(4) = \sqrt{4-2} = \sqrt{2}$.

13. Because $x = -1 < 1$, $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 + 3 = \frac{5}{2}$. Because $x = 0 < 1$, $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(0)^2 + 3 = 3$. Because $x = 1 \ge 1$, $f(1) = 2\left(1^2\right) + 1 = 3$. Because $x = 2 \ge 1$, $f(2) = 2\left(2^2\right) + 1 = 9$.

14. Because $x = 0 \le 1$, $f(0) = 2 + \sqrt{1-0} = 2 + 1 = 3$. Because $x = 1 \le 1$, $f(1) = 2 + \sqrt{1-1} = 2 + 0 = 2$. Because $x = 2 > 1$, $f(2) = \dfrac{1}{1-2} = \dfrac{1}{-1} = -1$.

15. **a.** $f(0) = -2$.

b. **(i)** $f(x) = 3$ when $x = 2$. **(ii)** $f(x) = 0$ when $x = 1$.

c. $[0, 6]$

d. $[-2, 6]$

16. **a.** $f(7) = 3$. **b.** $x = 4$ and $x = 6$. **c.** $x = 2$; 0. **d.** $[-1, 9]$; $[-2, 6]$.

17. $g(2) = \sqrt{2^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3}$, so the point $\left(2, \sqrt{3}\right)$ lies on the graph of g.

18. $f(3) = \dfrac{3+1}{\sqrt{3^2+7}} + 2 = \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{16}} + 2 = \dfrac{4}{4} + 2 = 3$, so the point $(3, 3)$ lies on the graph of f.

19. $f(-2) = \ldots(-2+1)$

$\ldots = -3$, so the point $(-2, -3)$ does lie on the graph of f.

20. $h(3) = \dfrac{|3-1|}{(3)^3 - 1} = \dfrac{2}{27-1} = \dfrac{2}{26} = \dfrac{1}{13}$, so the point $\left(3, \frac{1}{13}\right)$ does lie on the graph of h.

21. Because the point $(1, 5)$ lies on the graph of f it satisfies the equation defining f. Thus, $f(1) = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + c = 5$, or $c = 7$.

22. Because the point $(2, 4)$ lies on the graph of f it satisfies the equation defining f. Thus, $f(2) = 2\sqrt{9 - (2)^2} + c = 4$, or $c = 4 - 2\sqrt{5}$.

23. Because $f(x)$ is a real number for any value of x, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

24. Because $f(x)$ is a real number for any value of x, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

25. $f(x)$ is not defined at $x = 0$ and so the domain of f is $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$.

26. $g(x)$ is not defined at $x = 1$ and so the domain of g is $(-\infty, 1)$ and $(1, \infty)$.

27. $f(x)$ is a real number for all values of x. Note that $x^2 + 1 \geq 1$ for all x. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

28. Because the square root of a number is defined for all real numbers greater than or equal to zero, we have $x - 5 \geq 0$ or $x \geq 5$, and the domain is $[5, \infty)$.

29. Because the square root of a number is defined for all real numbers greater than or equal to zero, we have $5 - x \geq 0$, or $-x \geq -5$ and so $x \leq 5$. (Recall that multiplying by -1 reverses the sign of an inequality.) Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, 5]$.

30. Because $2x^2 + 3$ is always greater than zero, the domain of g is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

31. The denominator of f is zero when $x^2 - 1 = 0$, or $x = \pm 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, and $(1, \infty)$.

32. The denominator of f is equal to zero when $x^2 + x - 2 = (x + 2)(x - 1) = 0$; that is, when $x = -2$ or $x = 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, -2)$, $(-2, 1)$, and $(1, \infty)$.

33. f is defined when $x + 3 \geq 0$, that is, when $x \geq -3$. Therefore, the domain of f is $[-3, \infty)$.

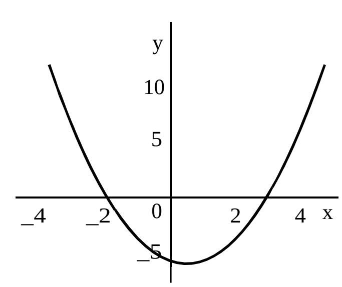
34. g is defined when $x - 1 \geq 0$; that is when $x \geq 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $[1, \infty)$.

35. The numerator is defined when $1 - x \geq 0$, $-x \geq -1$ or $x \leq 1$. Furthermore, the denominator is zero when $x = -2$. Therefore, the domain is the set of all real numbers in $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(-2, 1]$.

36. The numerator is defined when $x - 1 \geq 0$, or $x \geq 1$, and the denominator is zero when $x = -2$ and when $x = 3$. So the domain is $[1, 3)$ and $(3, \infty)$.

37. a. The domain of f is the set of all real numbers.

c.



$f(-3) = (-3)^2 - (-3) - 6 = 9 + 3 - 6 = 6,$

$f(0) = (0)^2 - (0) - 6 = -6,$

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} - 6 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4} - \frac{24}{4} = -\frac{25}{4}$, $f(1) = (1)^2 - 1 - 6 = -6,$

$f(2) = (2)^2 - 2 - 6 = 4 - 2 - 6 = -4$, and $f(3) = (3)^2 - 3 - 6 = 9 - 3 - 6 = 0$.

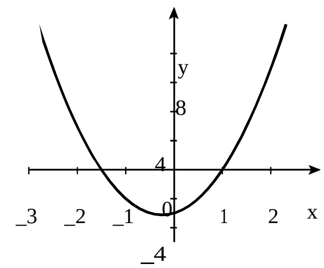
38. f □x□ □ $2x^2$ □ x □ 3.

a. Because f □x□ is a real number for all values of x, the domain of f is □□□□ □□.

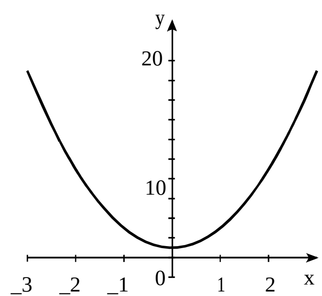
b.

x	□3	□2	□1	□$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2	3
y	12	3	□2	□3	□3	0	7	18

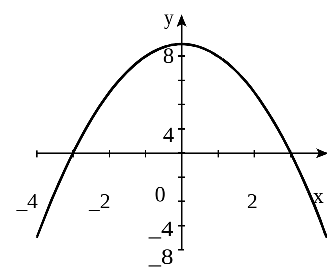
c.



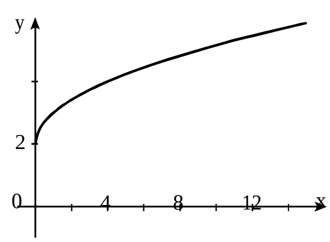
39. f □x□ □ $2x^2$ □ 1 has domain □□□□ □□ and range [1□ □□.



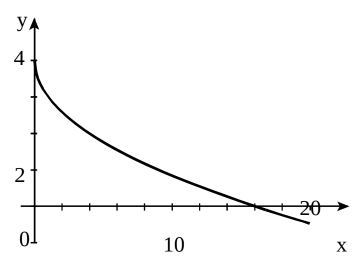
40. f □x□ □ 9 □ x^2 has domain □□□□ □□ and range □□□□ 9].



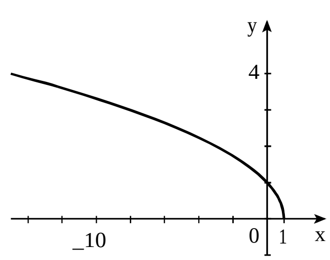
41. f □x□ □ 2 □ x has domain [0□ □□ and range [2□ □□.



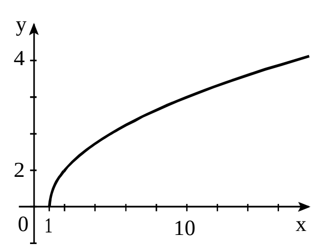
42. g □x□ □ 4 □ x has domain [0□ □□ and range □□□□ 4].



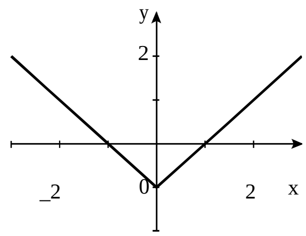
43. f □x□ □ 1 □ x has domain □□□□ 1] and range [0□ □□



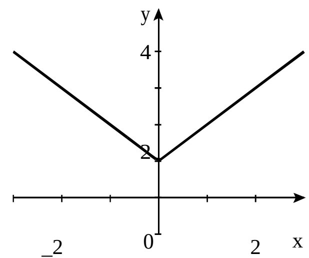
44. f □x□ □ x □ 1 has domain □1□ □□ and range [0□ □□.



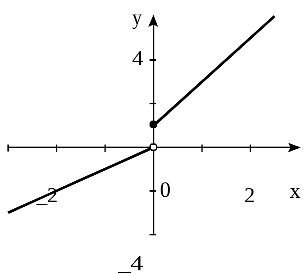
45. f □x□ □ □x□ □ 1 has domain □□□□ □□ and range [□1□ □□.



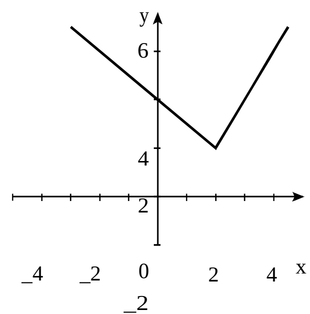
46. f □x□ □ □x□ □ 1 has domain □□□□ □□ and range [1□ □□



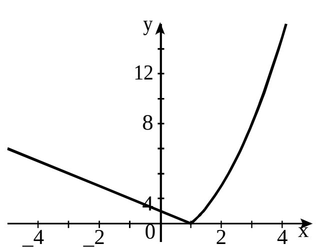
47. f □x□ □ x if x □ 0; $2x$ □ 1 if x □ 0 □ has domain □□□□ □□ and range □□□□0□ and [1□ □□.



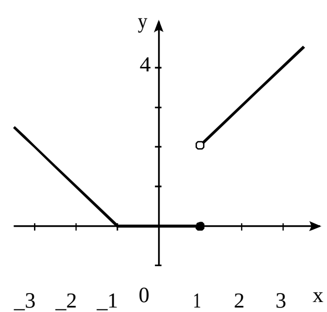
48. For x □ 2, the graph of f is the half-line y □ 4 □ x. For x □ 2, the graph of f is the half-line y □ $2x$ □ 2. f has domain □□□□ □□ and range [2□ □□.



49. If x □ 1, the graph of f is the half-line y □ □x □ 1. For x □ 1, we calculate a few points: f □2□ □ 3, f □3□ □ 8, and f □4□ □ 15. f has domain □□□□ □□ and range [0□ □□.



50. If x □ □1 the graph of f is the half-line y □ □x □ 1. For □1 □ x □ 1, the graph consists of the line segment y □ 0. For x □ 1, the graph is the half-line y □ x □ 1. f has domain □□□□ □□ and range [0□ □□.



51. Each vertical line cuts the given graph at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

52. Because the y-axis, which is a vertical line, intersects the graph at two points, the graph does not represent y as a function of x.

53. Because there is a vertical line that intersects the graph at three points, the graph does not represent y as a function of x.

54. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

55. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

56. The y-axis intersects the circle at *two* points, and this shows that the circle is not the graph of a function of x.

57. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

58. A vertical line containing a line segment comprising the graph cuts it at infinitely many points and so the graph does not define y as a function of x.

59. The circumference of a circle with a 5-inch radius is given by $C(5) = 2\pi(5) = 10\pi$, or 10π inches.

60. $V(2.1) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2.1)^3 \approx 38.79$, $V(2) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(8) \approx 33.51$, and so $V(2.1) - V(2) \approx 38.79 - 33.51 = 5.28$ is the amount by which the volume of a sphere of radius 2.1 exceeds the volume of a sphere of radius 2.

61. $S(r) = 4\pi r^2$.

62. a. The slope of the straight line passing through $(0, 0.61)$ and $(10, 0.59)$ is $m_1 = \frac{0.59 - 0.61}{10 - 0} = -0.002$.

Therefore, an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.61 = -0.002(t - 0)$ or $y = -0.002t + 0.61$. Next, the slope of the straight line passing through $(10, 0.59)$ and $(20, 0.60)$ is $m_2 = \frac{0.60 - 0.59}{20 - 10} = 0.001$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is

$y - 0.59 = 0.001(t - 10)$ or $y = 0.001t + 0.58$. The slope of the straight line passing through $(20, 0.60)$ and $(30, 0.66)$ is $m_3 = \frac{0.66 - 0.60}{30 - 20} = 0.006$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is

$y - 0.60 = 0.006(t - 20)$ or $y = 0.006t + 0.48$. The slope of the straight line passing through $(30, 0.66)$ and $(40, 0.78)$ is $m_4 = \frac{0.78 - 0.66}{40 - 30} = 0.012$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points

is $y - 0.012t + 0.30$. Therefore, a rule for f is
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} -0.002t + 0.61 & \text{if } 0 \le t \le 10 \\ 0.001t + 0.58 & \text{if } 10 < t \le 20 \\ 0.006t + 0.48 & \text{if } 20 < t \le 30 \\ 0.012t + 0.30 & \text{if } 30 < t \le 40 \end{cases}$$

b. The gender gap was expanding between 1960 and 1970 and shrinking between 1970 and 2000.

c. The gender gap was expanding at the rate of 0.002/yr between 1960 and 1970, shrinking at the rate of 0.001/yr between 1970 and 1980, shrinking at the rate of 0.006/yr between 1980 and 1990, and shrinking at the rate of 0.012/yr between 1990 and 2000.

63. a. The slope of the straight line passing through the points $(0, 0.58)$ and $(20, 0.95)$ is $m_1 = \frac{0.95 - 0.58}{20 - 0} = 0.0185$,

so an equation of the straight line passing through these two points is $y - 0.58 = 0.0185(t - 0)$ or $y = 0.0185t + 0.58$. Next, the slope of the straight line passing through the points $(20, 0.95)$

$\frac{1.1 - 0.95}{}$

and $(30, 1.1)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{\quad}{30 - 20} = 0.015$, so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.95 = 0.015(t - 20)$ or $y = 0.015t + 0.65$. Therefore, a rule for f is

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0.0185t + 0.58 & \text{if } 0 \le t \le 20 \\ 0.015t + 0.65 & \text{if } 20 < t \le 30 \end{cases}$$

b. The ratios were changing at the rates of 0.0185/yr from 1960 through 1980 and 0.015/yr from 1980 through 1990.

c. The ratio was 1 when t □ 20□3. This shows that the number of bachelor's degrees earned by women equaled the number earned by men for the first time around 1983.

64. The projected number in 2030 is P □20□ □ □0□0002083 □20□^{3} □ 0□0157 □20□^{2} □ 0□093 □20□ □ 5□2 □ 7□9536, or approximately 8 million.

The projected number in 2050 is P □40□ □ □0□0002083 □40□^{3} □ 0□0157 □40□^{2} □ 0□093 □40□ □ 5□2 □ 13□2688, or approximately 13□3 million.

65. N □t□ □ □t^3 □ $6t^2$ □ $15t$. Between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., the average worker can be expected to assemble N □1□ □ N □0□ □ □□1 □ 6 □ 15□ □ 0 □ 20, or 20 walkie-talkies. Between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., we expect that N □2□ □ N □1□ □ 2^3 □ 6 □ 2^2 □ □ 15 □2□ □ □ □□1 □ 6 □ 15□ □ 46 □ 20 □ 26, or 26 walkie-talkies can be assembled by the average worker.

66. When the proportion of popular votes won by the Democratic presidential candidate is 0□60, the proportion of seats in the House of Representatives won by Democratic candidates is given by

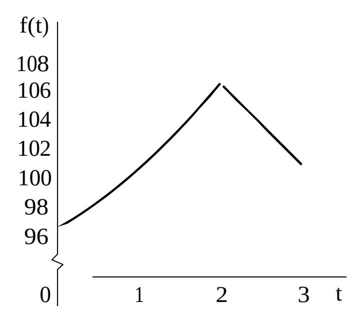
s □0□6□ □ □0□6□^{3} / (□0□6□^{3} □ □1 □ 0□6□^{3}) □ 0□216 / (0□216 □ 0□064) □ 0□216 / 0□280 □ 0□77.

67. The amount spent in 2004 was S □0□ □ 5□6, or \$5□6 billion. The amount spent in 2008 was S □4□ □ □0□03 □4□^{3} □ 0□2 □4□^{2} □ 0□23 □4□ □ 5□6 □ 7□8, or \$7□8 billion.

68. a.

Year	2006	2007	2008
Rate	96□75	100□84	106□69

b.



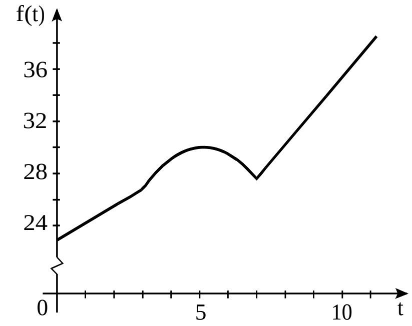
69. a. The assets at the beginning of 2002 were \$0□6 trillion. At the beginning of 2003, they were f □1□ □ 0□6, or \$0□6 trillion.

b. The assets at the beginning of 2005 were f □3□ □ 0□6 □3□$^{0□43}$ □ 0□96, or \$0□96 trillion. At the beginning of 2007, they were f □5□ □ 0□6 □5□$^{0□43}$ □ 1□20, or \$1□2 trillion.

70. a. The median age of the U.S. population at the beginning of 1900 was f □0□ □ 22□9, or 22□9 years; at the beginning of 1950 it was f □5□ □ □0□7 □5□^{2} □ 7□2 □5□ □ 11□5 □ 30, or 30 years; and at the beginning of 2000 it was f □10□ □ 2□6 □10□ □ 9□4 □ 35□4, or

35□4 years.

b.



71. a. The domain of f is □0□ 13].

1□95 if 0 □ x □ 4

2□12 if 4 □ x □ 5

f □x□ □

2□63 if 7 □ x □ 8

2□80 if 8 □ x □ 9

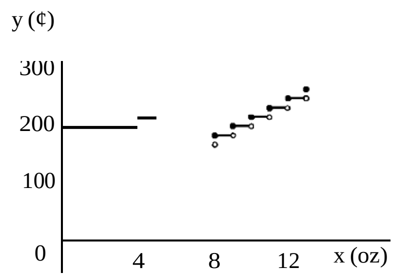
3□14 if 10 □ x □ 11

3□31 if 11 □ x □ 12

3□48 if 12 □ x □ 13

3□65 if x □ 13

b.



72. True, by definition of a function (page 92).

73. False. Take f □x□ □ x^2, a □ 1, and b □ □1. Then f □1□ □ 1 □ f □□1□, but a □ b.

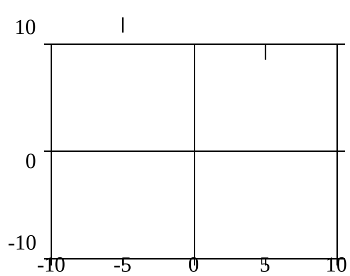
74. False. Let f □x□ □ x^2, then take a □ 1 and b □ 2. Then f □a□ □ f □1□ □ 1, f □b□ □ f □2□ □ 4, and f □a□ □ f □b□ □ 1 □ 4 □ f □a □ b□ □ f □3□ □ 9.

75. False. It intersects the graph of a function in at most one point.

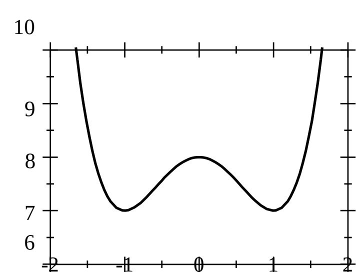
76. True. We have x □ 2 □ 0 and 2 □ x □ 0 simultaneously; that is x □ □2 and x □ 2. These inequalities are satisfied if □2 □ x □ 2.

Technology Exercises page 106

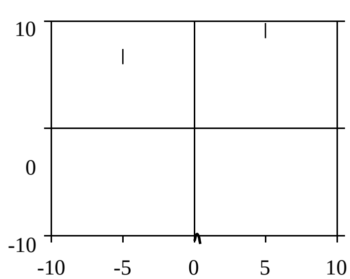
1. a.



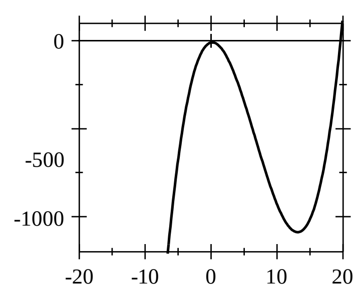
b.



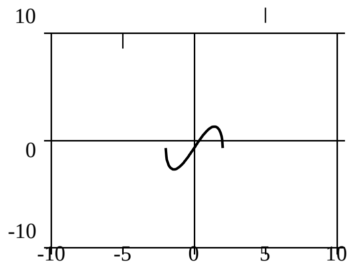
2. a.



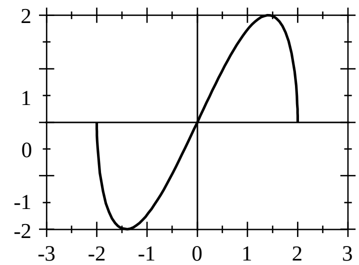
b.



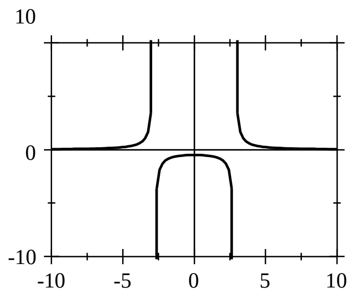
3. a.



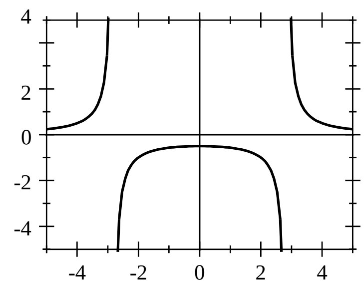
b.



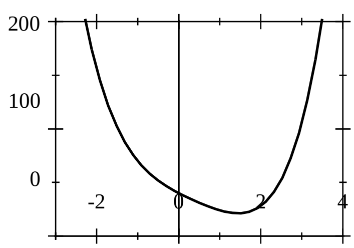
4. a.



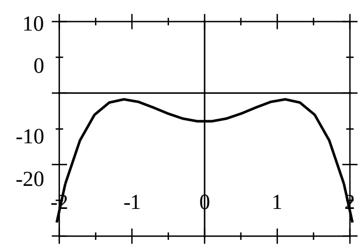
b.



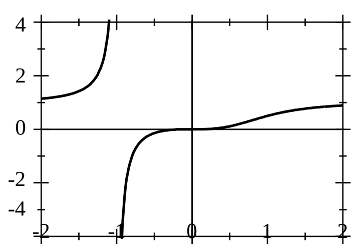
5.



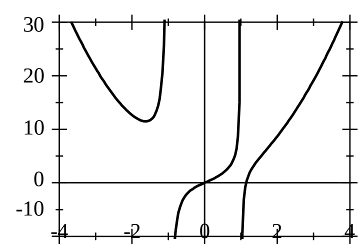
6.



7.



8.



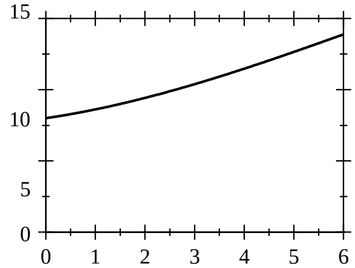
9. $f(2.145) \approx 18.5505$.

10. $f(1.28) \approx 17.3850$.

11. $f(2.41) \approx 4.1616$.

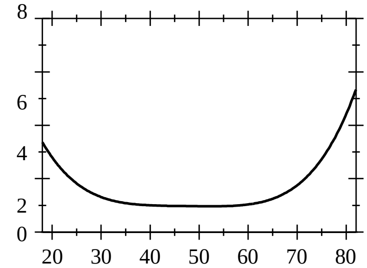
12. $f(0.62) \approx 1.7214$.

13. a.



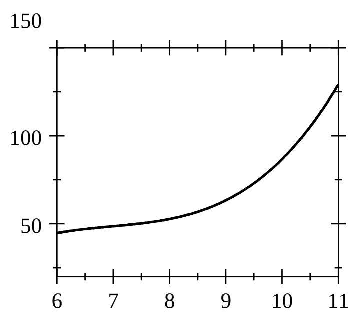
b. The amount spent in the year 2005 was $f(2) \approx 9.42$, or approximately \$9.4 billion. In 2009, it was $f(6) \approx 13.88$, or approximately \$13.9 billion.

14. a.



b. $f(18) \approx 3.3709$, $f(50) \approx 0.971$, and $f(80) \approx 4.4078$.

15. a.



b. $f(6) \approx 44.7$, $f(8) \approx 52.7$, and $f(11) \approx 129.2$.

2.4 The Algebra of Functions

Concept Questions page 112

1. a. $P(x_1) = R(x_1) - C(x_1)$ gives the profit if x_1 units are sold.

b. $P(x_2) = R(x_2) - C(x_2)$. Because $P(x_2) < 0$, $|R(x_2) - C(x_2)| = -[R(x_2) - C(x_2)]$ gives the loss sustained if x_2 units are sold.

2. a. $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$, $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, and $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$; all have domain $A \cap B$.

$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ has domain $A \cap B$ excluding $x \in A \cap B$ such that $g(x) = 0$.

b. $(f + g)(2) = f(2) + g(2) = 3 + (-2) = 1$, $(f - g)(2) = f(2) - g(2) = 3 - (-2) = 5$,

$(fg)(2) = f(2)g(2) = 3(-2) = -6$, and $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(2) = \frac{f(2)}{g(2)} = \frac{3}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$

3. a. $y = (f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

b. $y = (f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

c. $y = (fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$

d. $y = \left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

4. a. The domain of $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ is the set of all x in the domain of g such that $g(x)$ is in the domain of f.

The domain of $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ is the set of all x in the domain of f such that $f(x)$ is in the domain of g.

b. $(g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = g(3) = 8$. We cannot calculate $(f \circ g)(3)$ because $(f \circ g)(3) = f(g(3)) = f(8)$, and we don't know the value of $f(8)$.

5. No. Let $A =$ [illegible], $f(x) = -x$, and $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then $a = 1$ is in A, but $(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(-1) = \sqrt{-1}$ is not defined.

6. The required expression is $P = g(f(p))$.

Exercises page 112

1. $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (x^3+5) + (x^2-2) = x^3 + x^2 + 3$.

2. $(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = (x^3+5) - (x^2-2) = x^3 - x^2 + 7$.

3. $fg(x) = f(x)g(x) = (x^3+5)(x^2-2) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 10$.

4. $gf(x) = g(x)f(x) = (x^2-2)(x^3+5) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 10$.

5. $\dfrac{f}{g}(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{x^3+5}{x^2-2}$.

6. $\dfrac{f-g}{h}(x) = \dfrac{f(x)-g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{x^3+5-(x^2-2)}{2x+4} = \dfrac{x^3-x^2+7}{2x+4}$.

7. $\dfrac{fg}{h}(x) = \dfrac{f(x)g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{(x^3+5)(x^2-2)}{2x+4} = \dfrac{x^5-2x^3+5x^2-10}{2x+4}$.

8. $fgh(x) = f(x)g(x)h(x) = (x^3+5)(x^2-2)(2x+4) = (x^5-2x^3+5x^2-10)(2x+4)$
$= 2x^6 - 4x^4 + 10x^3 - 20x + 4x^5 - 8x^3 + 20x^2 - 40 = 2x^6 + 4x^5 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 20x^2 - 20x - 40$.

9. $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = x \square \sqrt{1 \square x \square 1}$.

10. $(g \circ f)(x) = g(x) \square f(x) \square \sqrt{x \square 1} \square (x \square 1) \square \sqrt{x \square 1} \square x \square 1$.

11. $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = (x \square 1)\sqrt{x \square 1}$.

12. $(gf)(x) = g(x)f(x) = \sqrt{x \square 1}\,(x \square 1)$.

13. $\dfrac{g}{h}(x) = \dfrac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x \square 1}}{2x^3 \square 1}$.

14. $\dfrac{h}{g}(x) = \dfrac{h(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{2x^3 \square 1}{\sqrt{x \square 1}}$.

15. $\overline{fg}$ $h(x)$ $(x \square 1)(x \square 1)$ 2 x $3 \square 1$

16. $\dfrac{fh}{g}(x)$ $(x\;1)\;2x^3$ $\;1$ $x\;1$ $\quad 2x^4\;2x^3\;x\;1$ $\quad x\;1$.

17. $\dfrac{f\;h}{g}(x)$ $\dfrac{x\;1\;2x^3\;1}{x\;1}$ $\dfrac{x\;2x^3}{x\;1}$.

18. $\dfrac{gh}{g\;f}(x)$ $\dfrac{x\;1\;\;2x^3\;1}{x\;1\;x\;1}$ $\dfrac{x\;1\;\;2x^3\;1}{x\;1\;x\;1}$.

19. $(f\;g)(x)\;\;x^2\;5\;\;x\;2\;x^2\;\;x\;3$, $(f\;g)(x)\;\;x^2\;5\;\;x\;2\;\;x^2\;\;x\;7$,
$(fg)(x)\;\;x^2\;5\;\;x\;2$, and $\dfrac{f}{g}(x)\;\dfrac{x^2\;5}{x\;2}$.

20. $(f+g)(x)=\sqrt{x-1}+x^3+1$, $(f-g)(x)=\sqrt{x-1}-x^3-1$, $(fg)(x)=\sqrt{x-1}\left(x^3+1\right)$, and

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^3+1}.$$

21. $(f+g)(x)=\sqrt{x-3}+\dfrac{1}{x-1}=\dfrac{(x-1)\sqrt{x-3}+1}{x-1}$, $(f-g)(x)=\sqrt{x-3}-\dfrac{1}{x-1}=\dfrac{(x-1)\sqrt{x-3}-1}{x-1}$,

$(fg)(x)=\dfrac{\sqrt{x-3}}{x-1}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\sqrt{x-3}\,(x-1)$.

22. $(f+g)(x)=\dfrac{1}{x^2-1}+\dfrac{1}{x^2+1}=\dfrac{x^2+1+x^2-1}{\left(x^2-1\right)\left(x^2+1\right)}=\dfrac{2x^2}{\left(x^2-1\right)\left(x^2+1\right)}$,

$(f-g)(x)=\dfrac{1}{x^2-1}-\dfrac{1}{x^2+1}=\dfrac{x^2+1-x^2+1}{\left(x^2-1\right)\left(x^2+1\right)}=\dfrac{2}{\left(x^2-1\right)\left(x^2+1\right)}$, $(fg)(x)=\dfrac{1}{\left(x^2-1\right)\left(x^2+1\right)}$, and

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}.$$

23. $(f+g)(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}+\dfrac{x+2}{x-2}=\dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)+(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)}=\dfrac{x^2-x-2+x^2+x-2}{(x-1)(x-2)}$

$$=\frac{2x^2-4}{(x-1)(x-2)}=\frac{2\left(x^2-2\right)}{(x-1)(x-2)},$$

$(f-g)(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}-\dfrac{x+2}{x-2}=\dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)-(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)}=\dfrac{x^2-x-2-x^2-x+2}{(x-1)(x-2)}$

$$=\frac{-2x}{(x-1)(x-2)},$$

$(fg)(x)=\dfrac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+2)}$.

24. $(f+g)(x)=x^2+1+\sqrt{x-1}$, $(f-g)(x)=x^2+1-\sqrt{x-1}$, $(fg)(x)=\left(x^2+1\right)\sqrt{x-1}$, and

$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x - 1}}$.

25. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(x^2\right) = \left(x^2\right)^2 + x^2 + 1 = x^4 + x^2 + 1$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(x^2 + x + 1\right) = \left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2$.

26. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 3[g(x)]^2 + 2g(x) + 1 = 3(x + 3)^2 + 2(x + 3) + 1 = 3x^2 + 20x + 34$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = f(x) + 3 = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 + 3 = 3x^2 + 2x + 4$.

27. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(x^2 + 1\right) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right) = \left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right)^2 + 1 = x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 + 1 = x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2$.

28. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 2\sqrt{g(x)} - 3 = 2\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 3$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = [f(x)]^2 + 1 = \left(2\sqrt{x} - 3\right)^2 + 1 = 4x - 12\sqrt{x} + 10$.

29. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+1} = \frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{x}{x^2+1}\right) = \frac{x^2+1}{x}$.

30. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x-1}+1} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$ and

$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\left(\sqrt{x+1}-1\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{x}$.

31. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = 2^2 + 2 + 1 = 7$, so $h(2) = g(7) = 49$.

32. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \left(2^2 - 1\right)^{1/3} = 3^{1/3}$, so $h(2) = g\left(3^{1/3}\right) = 3\left(3^{1/3}\right)^3 + 1 = 3(3) + 1 = 10$.

33. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \frac{1}{2+3} = \frac{1}{5}$, so $h(2) = g\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

34. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1$, so $g(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$.

35. $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$, $g(x) = x^5$.

36. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4$, $g(x) = x^{-3}$.

37. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

38. $f(x) = (2x + 3)$, $g(x) = x^{3/2}$.

39. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

40. $f(x) = x^2 + 4$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

41. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$.

42. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x + 1}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + x$.

43. $f(a + h) - f(a) = [3(a + h) + 4] - (3a + 4) = 3a + 3h + 4 - 3a - 4 = 3h$.

44. $f(a + h) - f(a) = -\frac{1}{2}(a + h) + 3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}a + 3\right) = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}h + 3 + \frac{1}{2}a - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}h$.

45. $f(a + h) - f(a) = 4 - (a + h)^2 - \left(4 - a^2\right) = 4 - a^2 - 2ah - h^2 - 4 + a^2 = -2ah - h^2 = -h(2a + h)$.

46. $f(a+h) - f(a) = \left[(a+h)^2 - 2(a+h) + 1\right] - \left[a^2 - 2a + 1\right]$

$= a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - 2a - 2h + 1 - a^2 + 2a - 1 = h(2a + h - 2)$.

47. $\dfrac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \dfrac{\left[(a+h)^2 + 1\right] - \left[a^2 + 1\right]}{h} = \dfrac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 + 1 - a^2 - 1}{h} = \dfrac{2ah + h^2}{h}$

$= \dfrac{h(2a + h)}{h} = 2a + h$.

48. $\dfrac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \dfrac{\left[2(a+h)^2 + (a+h) + 1\right] - \left[2a^2 + a + 1\right]}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 + a + h + 1 - 2a^2 - a - 1}{h} = \dfrac{4ah + 2h^2 + h}{h} = 4a + 2h + 1$.

49. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = \frac{\left[(a+h)^3-(a+h)\right]-\left(a^3-a\right)}{h} = \frac{a^3+3a^2h+3ah^2+h^3-a-h-a^3+a}{h}$$
$$= \frac{3a^2h+3ah^2+h^3-h}{h} = 3a^2+3ah+h^2-1.$$

50. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = \frac{\left[2(a+h)^3-(a+h)^2+1\right]-\left(2a^3-a^2+1\right)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{2a^3+6a^2h+6ah^2+2h^3-a^2-2ah-h^2+1-2a^3+a^2-1}{h}$$
$$= \frac{6a^2h+6ah^2+2h^3-2ah-h^2}{h} = 6a^2+6ah+2h^2-2a-h.$$

51. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = \frac{\frac{1}{a+h}-\frac{1}{a}}{h} = \frac{\frac{a-(a+h)}{a(a+h)}}{h} = -\frac{1}{a(a+h)}.$$

52. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{a+h}-\sqrt{a}}{h} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a+h}-\sqrt{a}}{h}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{a+h}+\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+h}+\sqrt{a}}\right) = \frac{h}{h\left(\sqrt{a+h}+\sqrt{a}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}+\sqrt{a}}.$$

53. $F(t)$ represents the total revenue for the two restaurants at time t.

54. $F(t)$ represents the net rate of growth of the species of whales in year t.

55. $f(t)g(t)$ represents the dollar value of Nancy's holdings at time t.

56. $f(t)/g(t)$ represents the unit cost of the commodity at time t.

57. $g \circ f$ is the function giving the amount of carbon monoxide pollution from cars in parts per million at time t.

58. $f \circ g$ is the function giving the revenue at time t.

59. $C(x) = 0.6x + 12{,}100$.

60. **a.** $h(t) = f(t) - g(t) = (3t + 69) - (-0.2t + 13.8) = 3.2t + 55.2$, $0 \le t \le 5$.

b. $f(5) = 3(5) + 69 = 84$, $g(5) = -0.2(5) + 13.8 = 12.8$, and $h(5) = 3.2(5) + 55.2 = 71.2$. Since $f(5) - g(5) = 84 - 12.8 = 71.2$, we see that $h(5)$ is indeed equal to $f(5) - g(5)$.

61. $D(t) = (D_2 - D_1)(t) = D_2(t) - D_1(t) = \left(0.035t^2 + 0.21t + 0.24\right) - \left(0.0275t^2 + 0.081t + 0.07\right)$
$= 0.0075t^2 + 0.129t + 0.17$.

The function D gives the difference in year t between the deficit without the \$160 million rescue package and the deficit with the rescue package.

62. a. $(g \circ f)(0) = g(f(0)) = g(0.64) = 26$, so the mortality rate of motorcyclists in the year 2000 was 26 per 100 million miles traveled.

b. $(g \circ f)(6) = g(f(6)) = g(0.51) = 42$, so the mortality rate of motorcyclists in 2006 was 42 per 100 million miles traveled.

c. Between 2000 and 2006, the percentage of motorcyclists wearing helmets had dropped from 64 to 51, and as a consequence, the mortality rate of motorcyclists had increased from 26 million miles traveled to 42 million miles traveled.

63. a. $(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(406) = 23$. So in 2002, the percentage of reported serious crimes that end in arrests or in the identification of suspects was 23.

b. $(g \circ f)(6) = g(f(6)) = g(326) = 18$. In 2007, 18% of reported serious crimes ended in arrests or in the identification of suspects.

c. Between 2002 and 2007, the total number of detectives had dropped from 406 to 326 and as a result, the percentage of reported serious crimes that ended in arrests or in the identification of suspects dropped from 23 to 18.

64. a. $C(x) = 0.000003x^3 - 0.03x^2 + 200x + 100{,}000$.

b. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = -0.1x^2 + 500x - \left(0.000003x^3 - 0.03x^2 + 200x + 100{,}000\right)$

$= -0.000003x^3 - 0.07x^2 + 300x - 100{,}000$.

c. $P(1500) = -0.000003(1500)^3 - 0.07(1500)^2 + 300(1500) - 100{,}000 = 182{,}375$, or \$182,375.

65. a. $C(x) = V(x) + 20000 = 0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 50x + 20000 = 0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 50x + 20{,}000$.

b. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = -0.02x^2 + 150x - 0.000001x^3 + 0.01x^2 - 50x - 20{,}000$

$= -0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 100x - 20{,}000$.

c. $P(2000) = -0.000001(2000)^3 - 0.01(2000)^2 + 100(2000) - 20{,}000 = 132{,}000$, or \$132,000.

66. a. $D(t) = R(t) - S(t)$

$= \left(0.023611t^3 - 0.19679t^2 + 0.34365t + 2.42\right) - \left(-0.015278t^3 + 0.11179t^2 + 0.02516t + 2.64\right)$

$= 0.038889t^3 - 0.30858t^2 + 0.31849t - 0.22$, $0 \le t \le 6$.

b. $S(3) \approx 3.309084$, $R(3) \approx 2.317337$, and $D(3) \approx -0.991747$, so the spending, revenue, and deficit are approximately \$3.31 trillion, \$2.32 trillion, and \$0.99 trillion, respectively.

c. Yes: $R(3) - S(3) = 2.317337 - 3.308841 = -0.991504 \approx D(3)$.

67. a. $h(t) = f(t) + g(t) = \left(4.389t^3 - 47.833t^2 + 374.49t + 2390\right) + \left(13.222t^3 - 132.524t^2 + 757.9t + 7481\right)$

$= 17.611t^3 - 180.357t^2 + 1132.39t + 9871$, $1 \le t \le 7$.

b. $f(6) \approx 3862.976$ and $g(6) \approx 10{,}113.488$, so $f(6) + g(6) \approx 13{,}976.464$. The worker's contribution was approximately \$3862.98, the employer's contribution was approximately \$10,113.49, and the total contributions were approximately \$13,976.46.

c. $h(6) \approx 13{,}976 \approx f(6) + g(6)$, as expected.

68. a. $N(r(t)) = \dfrac{7}{1 + 0.02\left(\dfrac{5t + 75}{t}\right)^2}$.

□ 10

b. $N(r(0)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5(0)+75}{0+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{75}{10}\right)^2} \approx 3.29$, or 3.29 million units.

$N(r(12)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5(12)+75}{12+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{135}{22}\right)^2} \approx 3.99$, or 3.99 million units.

$N(r(18)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5(18)+75}{18+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{165}{28}\right)^2} \approx 4.13$, or 4.13 million units.

69. a. The occupancy rate at the beginning of January is $r(0) = \frac{10}{81}(0)^3 - \frac{10}{3}(0)^2 + \frac{200}{9}(0) + 55 = 55$, or 55%.

$r(5) = \frac{10}{81}(5)^3 - \frac{10}{3}(5)^2 + \frac{200}{9}(5) + 55 \approx 98.2$, or approximately 98.2%.

b. The monthly revenue at the beginning of January is $R(55) = -\frac{3}{5000}(55)^3 + \frac{9}{50}(55)^2 \approx 444.68$, or approximately \$444,700.

The monthly revenue at the beginning of June is $R(98.2) = -\frac{3}{5000}(98.2)^3 + \frac{9}{50}(98.2)^2 \approx 1167.6$, or approximately \$1,167,600.

70. $N(t) = (1.42x)(t) = 1.42x(t) = \dfrac{1.42 \cdot 7(t+10)^2}{(t+10)^2 + 2(t+15)^2} = \dfrac{9.94(t+10)^2}{(t+10)^2 + 2(t+15)^2}$. The number of jobs created 6 months from now will be $N(6) = \dfrac{9.94(16)^2}{(16)^2 + 2(21)^2} \approx 2.24$, or approximately 2.24 million jobs. The number of jobs created 12 months from now will be $N(12) = \dfrac{9.94(22)^2}{(22)^2 + 2(27)^2} \approx 2.48$, or approximately 2.48 million jobs.

71. a. $s = f + g + h = (f + g) + h = f + (g + h)$. This suggests we define the sum s by $s(x) = (f + g + h)(x) = f(x) + g(x) + h(x)$.

b. Let f, g, and h define the revenue (in dollars) in week t of three branches of a store. Then its total revenue (in dollars) in week t is $s(t) = (f + g + h)(t) = f(t) + g(t) + h(t)$.

72. a. $(h \circ g \circ f)(x) = h(g(f(x)))$

b. Let t denote time. Suppose f gives the number of people at time t in a town, g gives the number of cars as a function of the number of people in the town, and H gives the amount of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere. Then $(h \circ g \circ f)(t) = h(g(f(t)))$ gives the amount of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere at time t.

73. True. $(f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x) = g(x)+f(x) = (g+f)(x)$.

74. False. Let $f(x) = x+2$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then $(g\circ f)(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ is defined at $x = -1$, But $(f\circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x}+2$ is not defined at $x = -1$.

75. False. Take $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = x+1$. Then $(g\circ f)(x) = \sqrt{x}+1$, but $(f\circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$.

76. False. Take $f(x) = x+1$. Then $(f\circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = x+2$, but $f^2(x) = [f(x)]^2 = (x+1)^2 = x^2+2x+1$.

77. True. $(h\circ(g\circ f))(x) = h((g\circ f)(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$ and $((h\circ g)\circ f)(x) = (h\circ g)(f(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$.

78. False. Take $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = x$, and $f(x) = x^2$. Then

$$(h\circ(g+f))(x) = h(x+x^2) = \sqrt{x+x^2} \neq ((h\circ g)+(h\circ f))(x) = h(g(x)) + h(f(x)) = \sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x^2}.$$

2.5 Linear Functions and Mathematical Models

Concept Questions page 123

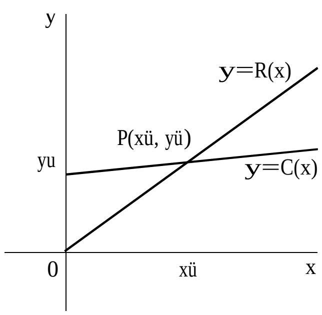
1. a. A linear function is a function of the form f □x□ □ mx □ b, where m and b are constants. For example, f □x□ □ $2x$ □ 3 is a linear function.

b. The domain and range of a linear function are both □□□□ □□.

c. The graph of a linear function is a straight line.

2. c □x□ □ cx □ F, R □x□ □ sx, P □x□ □ □s □ c□x □ F

3.



4. a. The initial investment was V □0□ □ 50,000 □ 4000 □0□ □ 50,000, or \$50,000.

b. The rate of growth is the slope of the line with the given equation, that is, \$4000 per year.

Exercises page 124

1. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $3y$ □ □$2x$ □ 6, or y □ □$\frac{2}{3}x$ □ 2.

2. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $4y$ □ $2x$ □ 7, or y □ $\frac{1}{2}x$ □ $\frac{7}{4}$.

3. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $2y$ □ x □ 4, or y □ $\frac{1}{2}x$ □ 2.

4. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we have $3y$ □ $2x$ □ 8, or y □ $\frac{2}{3}x$ □ $\frac{8}{3}$□

5. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we have $4y$ □ $2x$ □ 9, or y □ $\frac{1}{2}x$ □ $\frac{9}{4}$.

6. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $6y$ □ $3x$ □ 7, or y □ $\frac{1}{2}x$ □ $\frac{7}{6}$□

7. y is not a linear function of x because of the quadratic term $2x^2$.

8. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term 3□$\overline{x}$.

9. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term □$3y^2$.

10. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term □$\overline{y}$.

11. a. C □x□ □ $8x$ □ 40,000, where x is the number of units produced.

b. R □x□ □ $12x$, where x is the number of units sold.

c. P □x□ □ R □x□ □ C □x□ □ $12x$ □ □$8x$ □ 40,000□ □ $4x$ □ 40,000.

d. $P(8000) = 4(8000) - 40{,}000 = -8000$, or a loss of \$8,000. $P(12{,}000) = 4(12{,}000) - 40{,}000 = 8000$, or a profit of \$8000.

12. a. $C(x) = 14x + 100{,}000$.

b. $R(x) = 20x$.

c. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 20x - (14x + 100{,}000) = 6x - 100{,}000$.

d. $P(12{,}000) = 6(12{,}000) - 100{,}000 = -28{,}000$, or a loss of \$28,000. $P(20{,}000) = 6(20{,}000) - 100{,}000 = 20{,}000$, or a profit of \$20,000.

13. $f(0) = 2$ gives $m(0) + b = 2$, or $b = 2$. Thus, $f(x) = mx + 2$. Next, $f(3) = -1$ gives $m(3) + 2 = -1$, or $m = -1$.

14. The fact that the straight line represented by $f(x) = mx + b$ has slope -1 tells us that $m = -1$ and so $f(x) = -x + b$. Next, the condition $f(2) = 4$ gives $f(2) = -1(2) + b = 4$, or $b = 6$.

15. We solve the system $y = 3x + 4$, $y = -2x + 14$. Substituting the first equation into the second yields $3x + 4 = -2x + 14$, $5x = 10$, and $x = 2$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation yields $y = 3(2) + 4$, so $y = 10$. Thus, the point of intersection is $(2, 10)$.

16. We solve the system $y = -4x - 7$, $-y = 5x + 10$. Substituting the first equation into the second yields $-(-4x - 7) = 5x + 10$, $4x + 7 = 5x + 10$, and $x = -3$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we obtain $y = -4(-3) - 7 = 12 - 7 = 5$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(-3, 5)$.

17. We solve the system $2x - 3y = 6$, $3x + 6y = 16$. Solving the first equation for y, we obtain $3y = 2x - 6$, so $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$. Substituting this value of y into the second equation, we obtain $3x + 6\left(\frac{2}{3}x - 2\right) = 16$, $3x + 4x - 12 = 16$, $7x = 28$, and $x = 4$. Then $y = \frac{2}{3}(4) - 2 = \frac{2}{3}$, so the point of intersection is $\left(4, \frac{2}{3}\right)$.

18. We solve the system $2x + 4y = 11$, $-5x + 3y = 5$. Solving the first equation for x, we find $x = -2y + \frac{11}{2}$. Substituting this value into the second equation of the system, we have $-5\left(-2y + \frac{11}{2}\right) + 3y = 5$, so $10y - \frac{55}{2} + 3y = 5$, $20y - 55 + 6y = 10$, $26y = 65$, and $y = \frac{5}{2}$. Substituting this value of y into the first equation, we have $2x + 4\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 11$, so $2x = 1$ and $x = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus, the point of intersection is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$.

19. We solve the system $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 5$, $2x - \frac{3}{2}y = 1$. Substituting the value of y given in the first equation into the second equation, we obtain $2x - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}x - 5\right) = 1$, so $2x - \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{15}{2} = 1$, $16x - 3x + 60 = 8$, $13x = -52$, and $x = -4$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $y = \frac{1}{4}(-4) - 5 = -1 - 5$, so $y = -6$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(-4, -6)$.

20. We solve the system $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$, $x + 3y + 3 = 0$. Substituting the first equation into the second equation, we obtain $x + 3\left(\frac{2}{3}x - 4\right) + 3 = 0$, so $x + 2x - 12 + 3 = 0$, $3x = 9$, and $x = 3$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $y = \frac{2}{3}(3) - 4 = -2$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(3, -2)$.

21. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $15x = 5x + 10{,}000$, obtaining $10x = 10{,}000$, or $x = 1000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 15x$, we find $R(1000) = 15{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is
$(1000, 15000)$.

22. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $21x = 15x + 12{,}000$, obtaining $6x = 12{,}000$, or $x = 2000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 21x$, we find $R(2000) = 42{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is
$(2000, 42000)$.

23. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $0.4x = 0.2x + 120$, obtaining $0.2x = 120$, or $x = 600$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 0.4x$, we find $R(600) = 240$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(600, 240)$.

24. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$ or $270x = 150x + 20{,}000$, obtaining $120x = 20{,}000$ or $x = \frac{500}{3} \approx 167$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 270x$, we find $R(167) = 45{,}090$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(167, 45090)$.

25. Let V be the book value of the office building after 2008. Since $V = 1{,}000{,}000$ when $t = 0$, the line passes through $(0, 1000000)$. Similarly, when $t = 50$, $V = 0$, so the line passes through $(50, 0)$. Then the slope of the line is given by $m = \dfrac{0 - 1{,}000{,}000}{50 - 0} = -20{,}000$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point

$(0, 1000000)$, we have $V - 1{,}000{,}000 = -20{,}000(t - 0)$, or $V = -20{,}000t + 1{,}000{,}000$. In 2013, $t = 5$ and $V = -20{,}000(5) + 1{,}000{,}000 = 900{,}000$, or \$900,000.
In 2018, $t = 10$ and $V = -20{,}000(10) + 1{,}000{,}000 = 800{,}000$, or \$800,000.

26. Let V be the book value of the automobile after 5 years. Since $V = 34{,}000$ when $t = 0$, and $V = 0$ when $t = 5$, the slope of the line L is $m = \dfrac{0 - 34{,}000}{5 - 0} = -6800$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point

$(0, 5)$, we have $V - 0 = -6800(t - 5)$, or $V = -6800t + 34{,}000$. If $t = 3$, $V = -6800(3) + 34{,}000 = 13{,}600$. Therefore, the book value of the automobile at the end of three years will be \$13,600.

27. **a.** $y = I(x) = 1.033x$, where x is the monthly benefit before adjustment and y is the adjusted monthly benefit.

b. His adjusted monthly benefit is $I(1220) = 1.033(1220) = 1260.26$, or \$1260.26.

28. $C(x) = 8x + 48{,}000$.

b. $R(x) = 14x$.

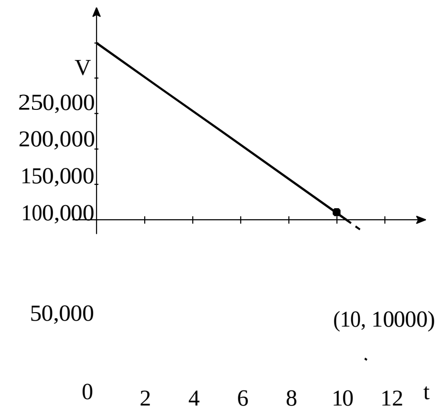
c. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 14x - (8x + 48{,}000) = 6x - 48{,}000$.

d. $P(4000) = 6(4000) - 48{,}000 = -24{,}000$, a loss of \$24,000.
$P(6000) = 6(6000) - 48{,}000 = -12{,}000$, a loss of \$12,000.
$P(10{,}000) = 6(10{,}000) - 48{,}000 = 12{,}000$, a profit of \$12,000.

29. Let the number of tapes produced and sold be x. Then $C(x) = 12{,}100 + 0.60x$, $R(x) = 1.15x$, and $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 1.15x - (12{,}100 + 0.60x) = 0.55x - 12{,}100$.

30. **a.** Let V denote the book value of the machine after t years. Since $V = 250{,}000$ when $t = 0$ and $V = 10{,}000$ when $t = 10$, the line passes through the points $(0, 250000)$ and $(10, 10000)$. The slope of the line through these points is given by $m = \frac{10000 - 250000}{10 - 0} = -\frac{240000}{10} = -24{,}000$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(10, 10000)$, we have $V - 10{,}000 = -24{,}000(t - 10)$, or $V = -24{,}000t + 250{,}000$.

b.



c. In 2014, $t = 4$ and $V = -24{,}000(4) + 250{,}000 = 154{,}000$, or \$154,000.

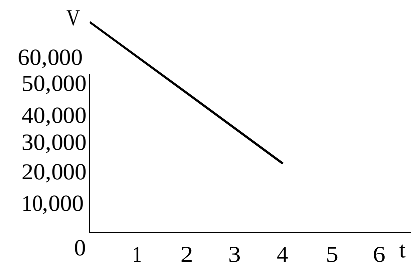
d. The rate of depreciation is given by $-m$, or \$24,000/yr.

31. Let the value of the workcenter system after t years be V. When $t = 0$, $V = 60{,}000$ and when $t = 4$, $V = 12{,}000$.

a. Since $m = \frac{12{,}000 - 60{,}000}{4} = -\frac{48{,}000}{4} = -12{,}000$, the rate of depreciation $(-m)$ is \$12,000/yr.

b. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(4, 12000)$, we have $V - 12{,}000 = -12{,}000(t - 4)$, or $V = -12{,}000t + 60{,}000$.

c.



d. When $t = 3$, $V = -12{,}000(3) + 60{,}000 = 24{,}000$, or \$24,000.

32. The slope of the line passing through the points $(0, C)$ and (N, S) is $m = \frac{S - C}{N - 0} = \frac{S - C}{N} = -\frac{C - S}{N}$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(0, C)$, we have $V - C = -\frac{C - S}{N}t$, or $V = C - \frac{C - S}{N}t$.

33. The formula given in Exercise 32 is $V = C - \frac{C - S}{N}t$. When $C = 1{,}000{,}000$, $N = 50$, and $S = 0$, we have $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - \frac{1{,}000{,}000 - 0}{50}t$, or $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000t$. In 2013, $t = 5$ and $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000(5) = 900{,}000$, or \$900,000. In 2018, $t = 10$ and $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000(10) = 800{,}000$, or \$800,000.

34. The formula given in Exercise 32 is $V = C - \frac{C - S}{N}t$. When $C = 34{,}000$, $N = 5$, and $S = 0$, we have $V = 34{,}000 - \frac{34{,}000 - 0}{5}t = 34{,}000 - 6800t$. When $t = 3$, $V = 34{,}000 - 6800(3) = 13{,}600$, or \$13,600.

Sa *a*

35. **a.** $D(S) = \frac{}{1.7}$. If we think of D as having the form $D(S) = mS + b$, then $m = \frac{}{1.7}$, $b = 0$, and D is a linear function of S.

b. $D(0.4) = \frac{500(0.4)}{1.7} \approx 117.647$, or approximately 117.65 mg.

36. **a.** $D(t) = \frac{(t+1)a}{24} = \frac{a}{24}t + \frac{a}{24}$. If we think of D as having the form $D(t) = mt + b$, then $m = \frac{a}{24}$, $b = \frac{a}{24}$, D is a linear function of t.

b. If $a = 500$ and $t = 4$, $D(4) = \frac{4+1}{24}(500) \approx 104.167$, or approximately 104.2 mg.

37. a. The graph of f passes through the points $P_1(0, 17.5)$ and $P_2(10, 10.3)$. Its slope is $\dfrac{10.3 - 17.5}{10 - 0} = -0.72$.

An equation of the line is $y - 17.5 = -0.72(t - 0)$ or $y = -0.72t + 17.5$, so the linear function is $f(t) = -0.72t + 17.5$.

b. The percentage of high school students who drink and drive at the beginning of 2014 is projected to be $f(13) = -0.72(13) + 17.5 = 8.14$, or 8.14%.

38. a. The function is linear with y-intercept 1.44 and slope 0.058, so we have $f(t) = 0.058t + 1.44$, $0 \le t \le 9$.

b. The projected spending in 2018 will be $f(9) = 0.058(9) + 1.44 = 1.962$, or \$1.962 trillion.

39. a. The median age was changing at the rate of 0.3 years/year.

b. The median age in 2011 was $M(11) = 0.3(11) + 37.9 = 41.2$ (years).

c. The median age in 2015 is projected to be $M(5) = 0.3(15) + 37.9 = 42.4$ (years).

40. a. The slope of the graph of f is a line with slope -13.2 passing through the point $(0, 400)$, so an equation of the line is $y - 400 = -13.2(t - 0)$ or $y = -13.2t + 400$, and the required function is $f(t) = -13.2t + 400$.

b. The emissions cap is projected to be $f(2) = -13.2(2) + 400 = 373.6$, or 373.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

41. The line passing through $P_1(0, 61)$ and $P_2(4, 51)$ has slope $m = \dfrac{61 - 51}{0 - 4} = -2.5$, so its equation is $y - 61 = -2.5(t - 0)$ or $y = -2.5t + 61$. Thus, $f(t) = -2.5t + 61$.

42. a. The graph of f is a line through the points $P_1(0, 0.7)$ and $P_2(20, 1.2)$, so it has slope $\dfrac{1.2 - 0.7}{20 - 0} = 0.025$. Its equation is $y - 0.7 = 0.025(t - 0)$ or $y = 0.025t + 0.7$. The required function is thus $f(t) = 0.025t + 0.7$.

b. The projected annual rate of growth is the slope of the graph of f, that is, 0.025 billion per year, or 25 million per year.

c. The projected number of boardings per year in 2022 is $f(10) = 0.025(10) + 0.7 = 0.95$, or 950 million boardings per year.

43. a. Since the relationship is linear, we can write $F = mC + b$, where m and b are constants. Using the condition $C = 0$ when $F = 32$, we have $32 = b$, and so $F = mC + 32$. Next, using the condition $C = 100$ when $F = 212$, we have $212 = 100m + 32$, or $m = \frac{9}{5}$. Therefore, $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$.

b. From part a, we have $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$. When $C = 20$, $F = \frac{9}{5}(20) + 32 = 68$, and so the temperature equivalent to 20° C is 68° F.

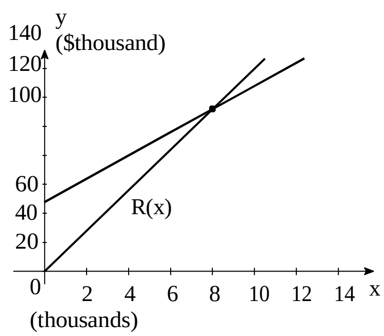
c. Solving for C in terms of F, we find $\frac{9}{5}C = F - 32$, or $C = \frac{5}{9}F - \frac{160}{9}$. When $F = 70$, $C = \frac{5}{9}(70) - \frac{160}{9} = \frac{190}{9}$, or approximately 21.1° C.

44. a. Since the relationship between T and N is linear, we can write $N = mT + b$, where m and b are constants. Using the points $(70, 120)$ and $(80, 160)$, we find that the slope of the line joining these points is $\dfrac{160 - 120}{80 - 70} = \dfrac{40}{10} = 4$.

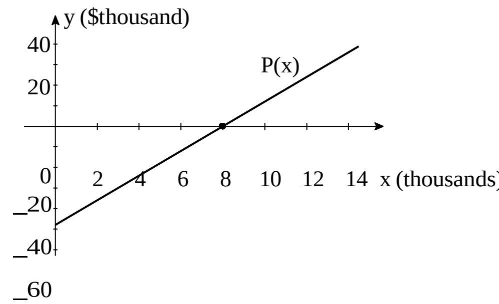
If $T = 70$, then $N = 120$, and this gives $120 = 70(4) + b$, or $b = -160$. Therefore, $N = 4T - 160$.

b. If $T = 102$, we find $N = 4(102) - 160 = 248$, or 248 chirps per minute.

45. a.



c.



b. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$ or $14x = 8x + 48{,}000$, obtaining $6x = 48{,}000$, so $x = 8000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 14x$, we find $R(8000) = 14(8000) = 112{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(8000, 112000)$.

d. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 14x - 8x - 48{,}000 = 6x - 48{,}000$. The graph of the profit function crosses the x-axis when $P(x) = 0$, or $6x = 48{,}000$ and $x = 8000$. This means that the revenue is equal to the cost when 8000 units are produced and consequently the company breaks even at this point.

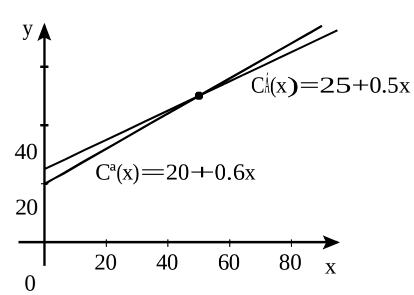
46. a. $R(x) = 8x$ and $C(x) = 25{,}000 + 3x$, so $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 5x - 25{,}000$. The break-even point occurs when $P(x) = 0$, that is, $5x - 25{,}000 = 0$, or $x = 5000$. Then $R(5000) = 40{,}000$, so the break-even point is $(5000, 40000)$.

b. If the division realizes a 15% profit over the cost of making the income tax apps, then $P(x) = 0.15\,C(x)$, so $5x - 25{,}000 = 0.15(25{,}000 + 3x)$, $4.55x = 28{,}750$, and $x \approx 6318.68$, or approximately 6319 income tax apps.

47. Let x denote the number of units sold. Then, the revenue function R is given by $R(x) = 9x$. Since the variable cost is 40% of the selling price and the monthly fixed costs are $50,000, the cost function C is given by $C(x) = 0.4(9x) + 50{,}000 = 3.6x + 50{,}000$. To find the break-even point, we set $R(x) = C(x)$, obtaining $9x = 3.6x + 50{,}000$, $5.4x = 50{,}000$, and $x \approx 9259$, or 9259 units. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 9x$ gives $R(9259) = 9(9259) \approx 83{,}331$. Thus, for a break-even operation, the firm should manufacture 9259 bicycle pumps, resulting in a break-even revenue of $83,331.

48. a. The cost function associated with renting a truck from the Ace Truck Leasing Company is $C_1(x) = 25 + 0.5x$. The cost
60
function associated with renting a truck from the Acme Truck Leasing Company is $C_2(x) = 20 + 0.6x$.

b.



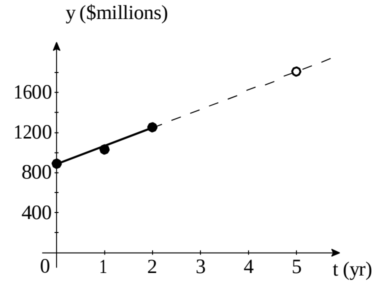
c. The cost of renting a truck from the Ace Truck Leasing Company for one day and driving 30 miles is $C_1(30) = 25 + 0.5(30) = 40$, or $40.

The cost of renting a truck from the Acme Truck Leasing Company for one day and driving it 30 miles is

C_2 □30□ □ 20 □ 0□60 □30□ □ 38, or \$38. Thus, the customer should rent the truck from Acme Truck Leasing Company. This answer may also be obtained by inspecting the graph of the two functions and noting that the graph of C_2 □x□ lies below that of C_1 □x□ for x □ 50.

d. C_1 □60□ □ 25 □ 0□5 □60□ □ 55, or \$55. C_2 □60□ □ 20 □ 0□6 □60□ □ 56, or \$56. Because C_1 □60□ □ C_2 □60□, the customer should rent the truck from Ace Trucking Company in this case.

49. a, b.



c. The slope of L is $\frac{}{2 \quad 0}$ □ 182, so an equation of L is

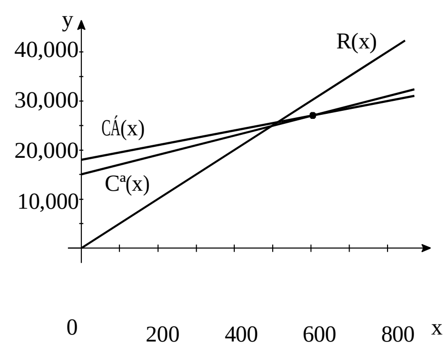
y □ 887 □ 182 □t □ 0□ or y □ 182t □ 887.

d. The amount consumers are projected to spend on Cyber

e. The rate of change in the amount consumers spent on Cyber Monday from 2009 through 2011 was $182 million□year.

50. a. The cost function associated with using machine I is C_1 □x□ □ 18,000 □ 15x. The cost function associated with using machine II is C_2 □x□ □ 15,000 □ 20x.

b.



c. Comparing the cost of producing 450 units on each machine, we find C_1 □450□ □ 18,000 □ 15 □450□ □ 24,750 or $24,750

$24,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine II should be used

in this case. Next, comparing the costs of producing 550 units on each machine, we find C_1 □550□ □ 18,000 □ 15 □550□ □ 26,250 or $26,250 on machine I, and C_2 □550□ □ 15,000 □ 20 □550□ □ 26,000, or $26,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine II should be used in this instance. Once again, we compare the

cost of producing 650 units on each machine and find that C_1 □650□ □ 18,000 □ 15 □650□ □ 27,750, or $27,750 on machine I and C_2 □650□ □ 15,000 □ 20 □650□ □ 28,000, or $28,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine I should be used in this case.

d. We use the equation P □x□ □ R □x□ □ C □x□ and find P □450□ □ 50 □450□ □ 24,000 □ □1500, indicating a loss of

$1500 when machine II is used to produce 450 units. Similarly, P □550□ □ 50 □550□ □ 26,000 □ 1500, indicating a profit of $1500 when machine II is used to produce 550 units. Finally, P □650□ □ 50 □650□ □ 27,750 □ 4750, for a profit of $4750 when machine I is used to produce 650 units.

51. First, we find the point of intersection of the two straight lines. (This gives the time when the sales of both companies are the same). Substituting the first equation into the second gives 2□3 □ 0□4t □ 1□2 □ 0□6t, so 1□1 □ 0□2t and t □ $\frac{1□1}{0□}$ □ 5□5. From the observation that the sales of Cambridge Pharmacy are increasing at a faster rate than that of the Crimson Pharmacy (its trend line has the greater slope), we conclude that the sales of the Cambridge Pharmacy will surpass the annual sales of the Crimson Pharmacy in $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

52. We solve the two equations simultaneously, obtaining 18t □ 13□4 □ □12t □ 88, 30t □ 74□6, and t □ 2□486, or approximately 2□5 years. So shipments of LCDs will first overtake shipments of CRTs just before mid-2003.

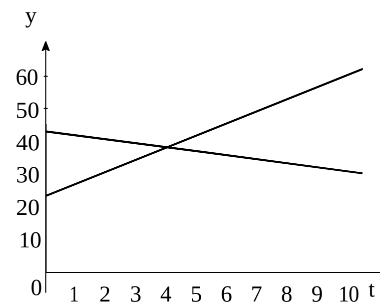
53. a. The number of digital cameras sold in 2001 is given by f □0□ □ 3□05 □0□ □ 6□85 □ 6□85, or 6□85 million. The number of film cameras sold in 2001 is given by g □0□ □ □1□85 □0□ □ 16□58, or 16□58 million. Therefore, more film cameras than digital cameras were sold in 2001.

b. The sales are equal when $3.05t + 6.85 = -1.85t + 16.58$, $4.9t = 9.73$, or $t = \frac{9.73}{4.9} \approx 1.986$, approximately 2 years. Therefore, digital camera sales surpassed film camera sales near the end of 2003.

2. f □x□ □ $3x^2$ □ $5x$ □ 2. The x-coordinate of the vertex

y

54. a.



b. We solve the two equations simultaneously,

obtaining $\frac{11}{}t$ □ 23 □ □$-t$ □ 43, $-t$ □ 20,

and t □ 4□09. Thus, electronic transactions first exceeded check transactions in early 2005.

55. True. P □x□ □ R □x□ □ C □x□ □ sx □ □cx □ F□ □ □s □ c□ x □ F. Therefore, the firm is making a profit if

P □x□ □ □s □ c□ x □ F □ 0; that is, if $x \frac{F}{□ c}$ (s □ c).
□
s

56. True. The slope of the line is □a.

Technology Exercises

page 131

1. 2□2875 **2.** 3□0125 **3.** 2□880952381 **4.** 0□7875

5. 7□2851648352 **6.** □26□82928836 **7.** 2□4680851064 **8.** 1□24375

2.6 Quadratic Functions

Concept Questions

page 137

1. a. □□□□ □□. **b.** It opens upward. **c.** □ $\frac{b}{2a}$ □ □ $\frac{b}{2a}$ □□ f . **d.** □ $\frac{b}{2a}$.

2. a. A demand function defined by p □ f □x□ expresses the relationship between the unit price p and the quantity demanded x. It is a decreasing function of x.
A supply function defined by p □ f □x□ expresses the relationship between the unit price p and the quantity supplied x. It is an increasing function of x.

b. Market equilibrium occurs when the quantity produced is equal to the quantity demanded.

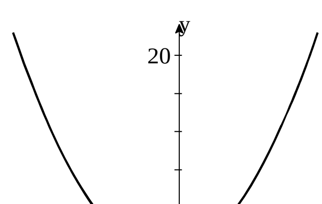
c. The equilibrium quantity is the quantity produced at market equilibrium. The equilibrium price is the price corresponding to the equilibrium quantity. These quantities are found by finding the point at which the demand curve and the supply curve intersect.

Exercises

page 137

1. f □x□ □ x^2 □ x □ 6; a □ 1, b □ 1, and c □ □6. The x-coordinate

— f □ — 1 □ $\frac{1}{}$



2. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex

y 15

25

10

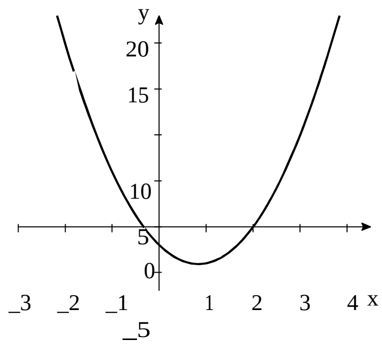
5

2

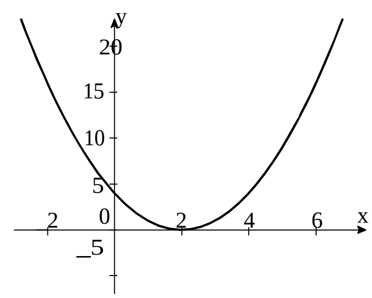
2. $f(x) = -3x^2 + 5x + 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{5}{6}$. Setting $x \dots 3 \dots 2 \dots = 0$ gives $-\frac{1}{3}$ and 2 as the x-intercepts.

y
_6 _4 _2 0 2 4 6 x
_5
_10

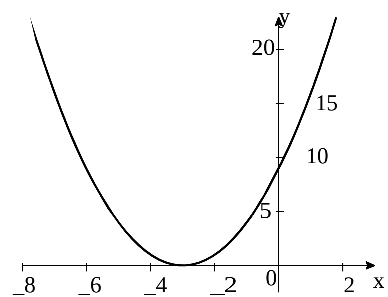
2. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-5)}{2(3)} = \frac{5}{6}$. $f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = 3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) - 2 = -\frac{49}{12}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{49}{12}\right)$. Setting $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = (3x + 1)(x - 2) = 0$ gives $-1/3$ and 2 as the x-intercepts.



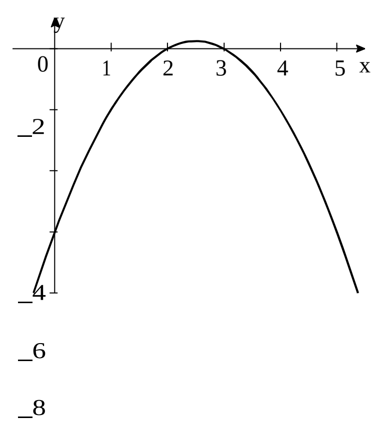
3. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$; $a = 1$, $b = -4$, and $c = 4$. The $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2}$



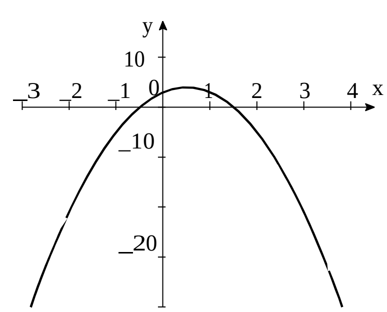
4. $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$ and the y-coordinate is $f(-3) = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 9 = 0$. Therefore, the vertex is $(-3, 0)$. Setting $x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x + 3)^2 = 0$ gives -3 as the x-intercept.



5. $f(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 6$; $a = -1$, $b = 5$, and $c = -6$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{2(-1)} = \frac{5}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - 6 = \frac{1}{4}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$. Setting $-x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$ or $x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2) = 0$ gives 2 and 3 as the x-intercepts.



$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3 = 4$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$



. Setting 2. f x 3x^2 5x 2. The x-coordinate of the vertex

y

4x^2
4x 3
0, or
equivalently,

_30

_40

2 2

– –

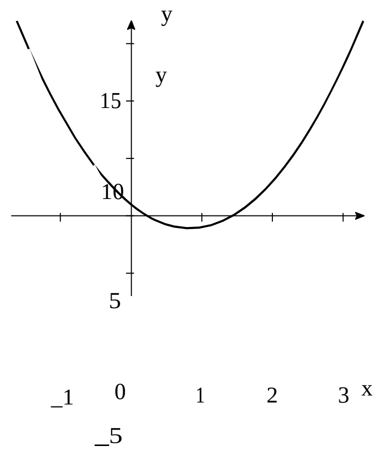
x-intercepts.

11. $f(x) = x^2 + 4$; $a = 1$, $b = 0$, and $c = 4$. The x-coordinate of

7. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 1$; $a = 3$, $b = -5$, and $c = 1$; The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-5)}{2(3)} = \frac{5}{6}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = 3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + 1 = -\frac{13}{12}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{13}{12}\right)$. Next, solving $3x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$, we use the quadratic formula and obtain

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(3)(1)}}{2(3)} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

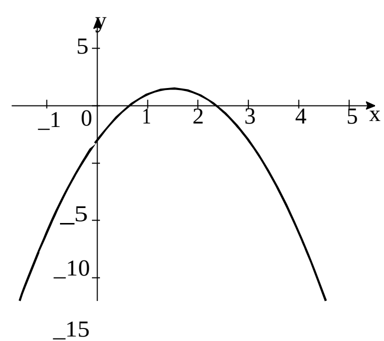
and so the x-intercepts are 0.23241 and 1.43426.



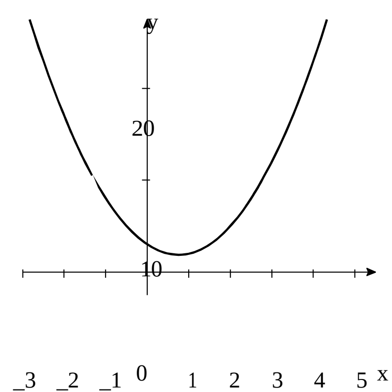
8. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 6x - 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{6}{2(-2)} = \frac{3}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 3 = \frac{3}{2}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$. Next, solving $-2x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0$ using the quadratic formula, we find

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4(-2)(-3)}}{2(-2)} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-4} = \frac{3}{2} \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

and so the x-intercepts are 0.63397 and 2.36603.

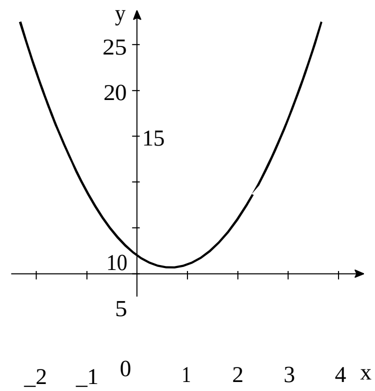


9. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 3$; $a = 2$, $b = -3$, and $c = 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-3)}{2(2)} = \frac{3}{4}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + 3 = \frac{15}{8}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{15}{8}\right)$. Next, observe that the discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$ is $(-3)^2 - 4(2)(3) = 9 - 24 = -15 < 0$ and so it has no real roots. In other words, there are no x-intercepts.



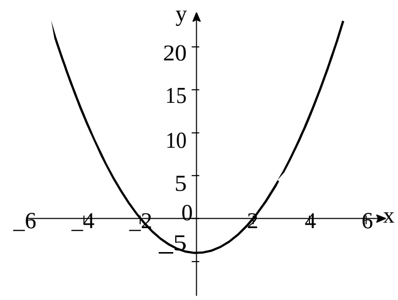
11. $f(x) = x^2 - 4$; $a = 1$, $b = 0$, and $c = -4$. The x-coordinate of

$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2(3)} = \frac{2}{3}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 2 = \frac{2}{3}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$.



Next, observe that the discriminant of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ is $(-4)^2 - 4(3)(2) = 16 - 24 = -8 < 0$ and so it has no real roots. Therefore, the parabola has no x-intercepts.

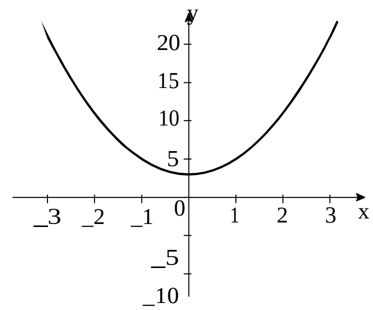
11. f □x□ □ x^2 □ 4; a □ 1, b □ 0, and c □ □4. The x-coordinate of



12. f □x□ □ $2x^2$ □ 3. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{□b}{2a}$ □ □$\frac{0}{2□2□}$ □ 0 and the y-coordinate is f □0□ □ 3. Therefore, the

vertex is □0□ 3□. Since $2x^2$ □ 3 □ 3 □ 0, we see that there are no

x-intercepts.

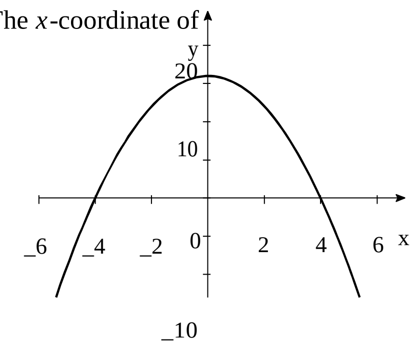


13. f □x□ □ 16 □ x^2; a □ □1, b □ 0, and c □ 16. The x-coordinate of

2a 2□□1□

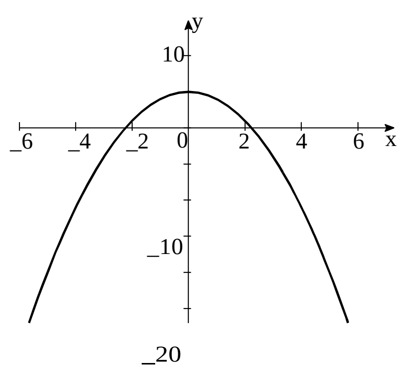
Therefore, the vertex is □0□ 16□. The x-intercepts are found

by solving 16 □ x^2 □ 0, giving x □ □4 or x □ 4.



14. f □x□ □ 5 □ x^2. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{□b}{2a}$ □ □$\frac{0}{2□□1□}$ □ 0 and the y-coordinate is f □0□ □ 5. Therefore,

5 □ x^2 □ 0, giving x □ □ □ $\overline{5}$ □ □2□23607.



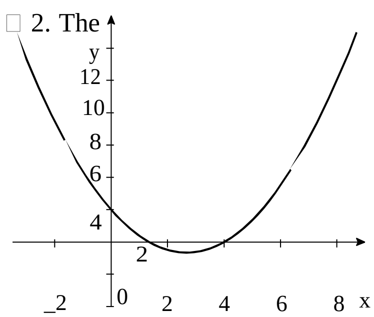
15. f □x□ □ ${}^3x^2$ □ $2x$ □ 2; a □ ^{3}, b □ □2, and c □ 2. The

x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{□b}{}$ □ □ $\frac{□}{8}$ □ – and the

2

3 8 3 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ 3

the vertex is $\frac{8}{3}$ □ $\frac{□}{3}$ 2 . The equation f □x□ □ 0 can be written

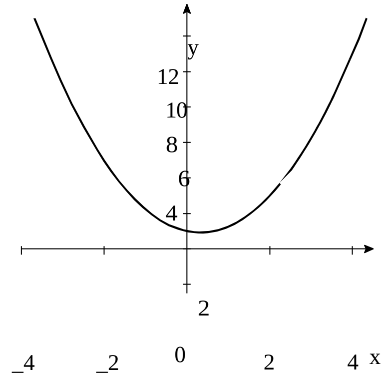


31. f 16x 16 4, a 4, b 0, and c 0 giving The x-coordinate of 3x^2 16x^2 43x x 0, 4 4 x = 4 or x 4

and so the x-intercepts are $\frac{4}{3}$ and 4.

-2 y

-4



16. f □x□ □ $^3x^2$ □ ^1x □ 1. The x-coordinate of the vertex is

$\overline{2a}$ □ □ $\frac{□1□}{2\ \frac{3}{4}}$ □ $\overline{3}$, and the y-coordinate is

f □ ^{1} □^{3} ^{1} □ $\frac{1}{}$ ^{1} □ 1 □ $\frac{11}{}$

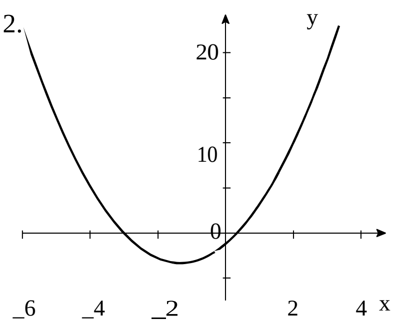
$\frac{1}{3}$ □$\frac{11}{}$. The discriminant of the equation f □x□ □ 0 is

12 □ 3 □

□$_2{}^1$ 11

□ $\overline{2}$ □ 4 $\overline{4}$ □1□ □ □ 4 □ 0 and this shows that there are no

x-intercepts.



17. f □x□ □ 1□2x^2 □ 3□2x □ 1□2, so a □ 1□2, b □ 3□2, and c □ □1□2. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{□b}{2a}$ □ □ $\frac{3□2}{2□1□2□}$ □ □$\frac{4}{3}$ and the

y-coordinate is

□ $\overline{3}$ □ 1□2 $\overline{3}$ □ 3□2 $\overline{3}$ □1□ □ 1□2 □‾. Therefore,
□ 4 □ 4 □ 3

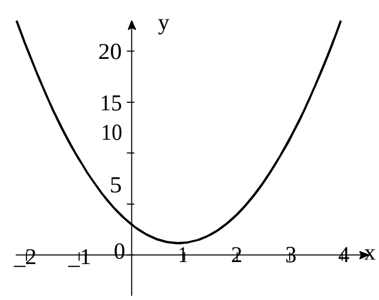
□ $\overline{3}$ $\overline{3}$.

quadratic formula, obtaining

3□2 □ □3□2□^{2} □ 4 □1□2□ □3□2 □ □3□2 □ 4
□ □1□2□ 16

x □ □ 2 □1□2□ 2 □1□2□ 2 □1□2□ □ □3
□ □

or $\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, the x-intercepts are □3 and $\frac{1}{3}$.



18. f □x□ □ 2□3x^2 □ 4□1x □ 3. The x-coordinate of the vertex is

□$\underline{b}$ □$\underline{4□1}$

Therefore, the vertex is □0□8913□ 1□1728□. The discriminant of the equation f □x□ □ 0 is □□4□1□^{2} □ 4 □2□3□ □3□ □ □10□79 □ 0 and so

19. **a.** a □ 0 because the parabola opens upward.

b. □ $\frac{b}{2a}$ □ 0 because the x-coordinate of the vertex is positive. We find □b □ 0 (upon multiplying by 2a □ 0), and so b □ 0.

c. f □ $\frac{b}{2a}$ □ 0 because the vertex of the parabola has a positive y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 \square 4ac \square 0$ because the parabola does not intersect the x-axis, and so the equation $ax^2 \square bx \square c \square 0$ has no real root.

20. **a.** $a \square 0$ because the parabola opens downward.

b. $\square \frac{b}{2a} \square 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is negative. We find $\square b \square 0$ (since $2a \square 0$), and so $b \square 0$.

c. $f \square \square \frac{b}{2a} \square \square 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a positive y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ because the parabola intersects the x-axis at two points, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two real roots.

21. **a.** $a > 0$ because the parabola opens upward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} > 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is positive. We find $-b > 0$ (since $2a > 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) < 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a negative y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ because the parabola intersects the x-axis at two points, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two real roots.

22. **a.** $a < 0$ because the parabola opens downward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} < 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is negative. We find $-b > 0$ (since $2a < 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) < 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a negative y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ because the parabola does not intersect the x-axis, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has no real root.

23. We solve the equation $-x^2 + 4 = x - 2$. Rewriting, we have $x^2 + x - 6 = (x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$, giving $x = -3$ or $x = 2$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-3, -5)$ and $(2, 0)$.

24. We solve $x^2 - 5x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ or $x^2 - \frac{11}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} = 0$. Rewriting, we obtain $2x^2 - 11x + 9 = (2x - 9)(x - 1) = 0$ giving $x = 1$ or $\frac{9}{2}$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(1, 2)$ and $\left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{15}{4}\right)$.

25. We solve $-x^2 + 2x + 6 = x^2 - 6$, or $2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$. Rewriting, we have $x^2 - x - 6 = (x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$, giving $x = -2$ or 3. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-2, -2)$ and $(3, 3)$.

26. We solve $x^2 - 2x - 2 = -x^2 - x + 1$, or $2x^2 - x - 3 = (2x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$ giving $x = -1$ or $\frac{3}{2}$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-1, 1)$ and $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{11}{4}\right)$.

27. We solve $2x^2 + 5x - 8 = -3x^2 - x + 5$, or $5x^2 + 6x - 13 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula, we obtain $x = \dfrac{-(6) \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(5)(-13)}}{2(5)} = \dfrac{-6 \pm \sqrt{296}}{10} \approx 1.12047$ or -2.32047. Next, we find $f(1.12047) = 2(1.12047)^2 + 5(1.12047) - 8 \approx 0.11326$ and $f(-2.32047) = 2(-2.32047)^2 + 5(-2.32047) - 8 \approx -8.8332$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $\approx (1.1205, 0.1133)$ and $(-2.3205, -8.8332)$.

28. We solve $0.2x^2 - 1.2x + 4 = -0.3x^2 + 0.7x + 8.2$, or $0.5x^2 - 1.9x - 12.2 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula, we find $x = \dfrac{-(-1.9) \pm \sqrt{(-1.9)^2 - 4(0.5)(-12.2)}}{2(0.5)} = 1.9 \pm \sqrt{28.01} \approx -3.39245$ or 7.19245. Next, we find $f(-3.39245) = 0.2(-3.39245)^2 - 1.2(-3.39245) + 4 \approx 2.37268$ and $f(7.19245) = 0.2(7.19245)^2 - 1.2(7.19245) + 4 \approx -2.28467$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-3.3925, 2.3727)$ and $(7.1925, -2.2847)$.

29. We solve the equation $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = 16$. Here $a = -2$, and we have $f\left(-\frac{b}{2(-2)}\right) = f\left(\frac{b}{4}\right) = 16$, or $-2\left(\frac{b}{4}\right)^2 + b\left(\frac{b}{4}\right) + 8 = 16$. Thus, $-\frac{b^2}{8} + \frac{b^2}{4} = 8$, $\frac{b^2}{8} = 8$, $b^2 = 64$, and so $b = \pm 8$.

30. Since f is to have a minimum value, $a > 0$. We want $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{8}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right) = -24$, so $a\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right)^2 + 8\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right) + 8 = -24$, $\frac{16}{a} - \frac{32}{a} = -16$, $-\frac{16}{a} = -16$, and $a = 1$.

31. Here $a = -3$ and $b = -4$. We want $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{(-4)}{2(-3)}\right) = f\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}$, so $-3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + c = -\frac{2}{3}$, $-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + c = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{3} + c = -\frac{2}{3}$, and $c = -2$.

32. First $a > 0$. Next, we want $f\left(-\frac{2}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) = 4$, so $a\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) + c = 4$, $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{2}{a} + c = 4$, $-\frac{1}{a} = 4 - c$, and $a = \frac{1}{c-4}$. Since $a > 0$, we see that $c - 4 > 0$, so $c > 4$. We conclude that a and c must satisfy the two conditions $a = \frac{1}{c-4}$ and $c > 4$.

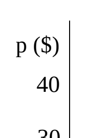
33. We want $b^2 - 4ac < 0$; that is, $3^2 - 4(1)(c) < 0$, so $c > \frac{9}{4}$.

34. We want $b^2 - 4ac < 0$; that is, $4^2 - 4(a)(1) < 0$, so $a > 4$.

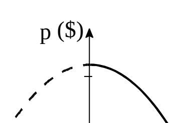
35. We want $b^2 - 4ac > 0$; that is, $b^2 - 4(2)(5) > 0$, $b^2 > 40$, and so $b > 2\sqrt{10}$ or $b < -2\sqrt{10}$.

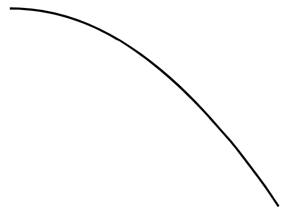
36. We require that $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$; that is, $(-2)^2 - 4(a)(-4) \geq 0$, $4 + 16a \geq 0$, and so $a \geq -\frac{1}{4}$.

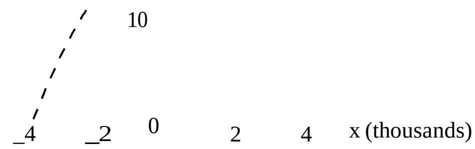
37. **a.**



38. **a.**



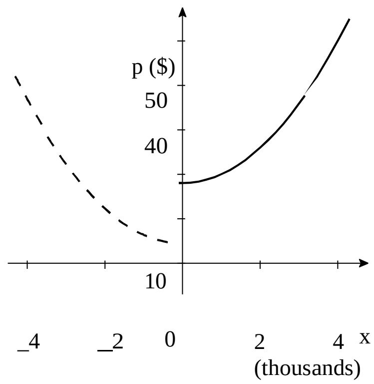




b. If $p = 11$, we have $11 = -x^2 + 36$, or $x^2 = 25$, so that $x = \pm 5$. Therefore, the quantity demanded when the unit price is \$11 is 5000 units.

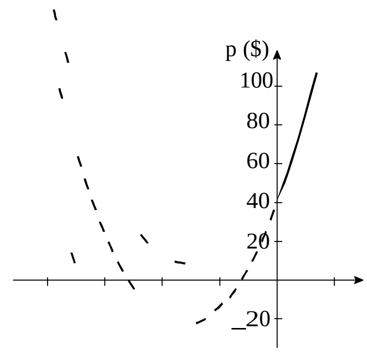
b. If $p = 7$, we have $7 = -x^2 + 16$, or $x^2 = 9$, so that $x = \pm 3$. Therefore, the quantity demanded when the unit price is \$7 is 3000 units.

39. a.



b. If $x = 2$, then $p = 2(2)^2 + 18 = 26$, or $26.

40. a.



b. If $x = 2$, then $p = 2^2 + 16(2) + 40 = 76$, or $76.

41. We solve the equation $-2x^2 + 80 = 15x + 30$, or $-2x^2 + 80 = 15x + 30$, or $2x^2 + 15x - 50 = 0$, for x. Thus, $(2x - 5)(x + 10) = 0$, so $x = \frac{5}{2}$ or $x = -10$. Rejecting the negative root, we have $x = \frac{5}{2}$. The corresponding value of p is $p = -2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 80 = 67.5$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 2500 and the equilibrium price is $67.50.

42. We solve the system of equations $\begin{cases} p = -x^2 - 2x + 100 \\ p = 8x + 25 \end{cases}$ Thus, $-x^2 - 2x + 100 = 8x + 25$, or $x^2 + 10x - 75 = 0$. Factoring the left-hand side, we have $(x + 15)(x - 5) = 0$, so $x = -15$ or $x = 5$. We reject the negative root, so $x = 5$ and the corresponding value of p is $p = 8(5) + 25 = 65$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 5000 and the equilibrium price is $65.

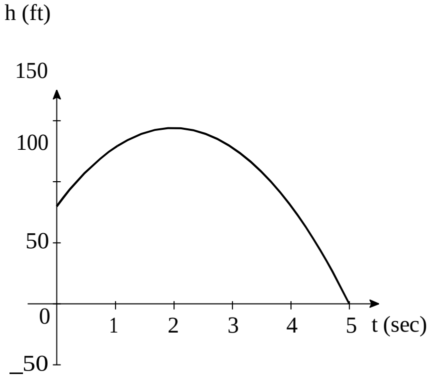
43. Solving both equations for x, we have $x = -\frac{11}{3}p + 22$ and $x = 2p^2 + p - 10$. Equating the right-hand sides of these two equations, we have $-\frac{11}{3}p + 22 = 2p^2 + p - 10$, $-11p + 66 = 6p^2 + 3p - 30$, and $6p^2 + 14p - 96 = 0$. Dividing this last equation by 2 and then factoring, we have $(3p + 16)(p - 3) = 0$, so discarding the negative root $p = -\frac{16}{3}$, we conclude that $p = 3$. The corresponding value of x is $2(3)^2 + 3 - 10 = 11$. Thus, the equilibrium quantity is 11,000 and the equilibrium price is $3.

44. We solve the system $\begin{cases} p = 60 - 2x^2 \\ p = x^2 + 9x + 30 \end{cases}$ Equating the right-hand-sides of the two equations, we have $x^2 + 9x + 30 = 60 - 2x^2$, so $3x^2 + 9x - 30 = 0$, $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$, and $(x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$. Thus, $x = -5$ (which we discard) or $x = 2$. The corresponding value of p is 52. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is 2000 and the equilibrium price is $52.

45. a. $N(0) = 3.6$, or 3.6 million people; $N(25) = 0.0031(25)^2 + 0.16(25) + 3.6 = 9.5375$, or approximately 9.5 million people.

b. $N(30) = 0.0031(30)^2 + 0.16(30) + 3.6 = 11.19$, or approximately 11.2 million people.

46. a.

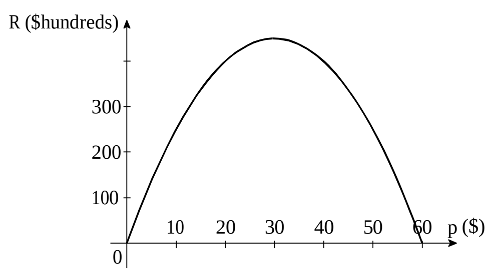


b. The time at which the stone reaches the highest point is given by the t-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola. This is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{64}{2(-16)} = 2$, so the stone it reaches its maximum height $h(2) = -16(2)^2 + 64(2) + 80 = 144$, or 144 ft.

47. $P(x) = -0.04x^2 + 240x - 10{,}000$. The optimal production level is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of parabola; that is, by $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{240}{2(-0.04)} = 3000$, or 3000 cameras.

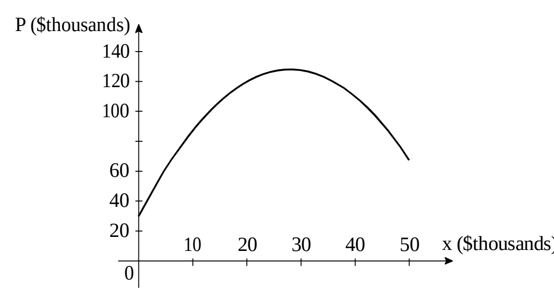
48. The optimal number of units to be rented out is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola; that is, by $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1760}{2(-10)} = 88$, or 88 units. The maximum profit is given by $P(88) = -10(88)^2 + 1760(88) - 50{,}000 = 27{,}440$, or $27,440 per month.

49. a. $R(p) = -\frac{1}{2}p^2 + 30p$.



b. The monthly revenue is maximized when $p = -\frac{30}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 30$; that is, when the unit price is $30.

50. a. $P(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + 7x + 30$



b. The required advertising expenditure is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola; that is by $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{7}{2\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)} = 28$, or $28,000 per quarter.

51. a. The amount of Medicare benefits paid out in 2010 is $B(0) = 0.25$, or $250 billion.

b. The amount of Medicare benefits projected to be paid out in 2040 is $B(3) = 0.09(3)^2 + 0.102(3) + 0.25 = 1.366$, or $1.366 trillion.

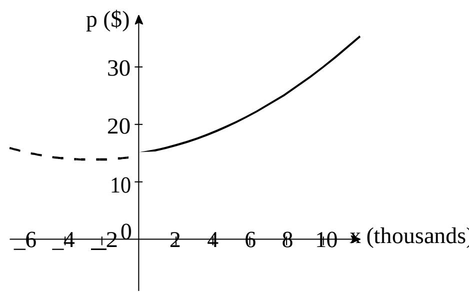
52. a. The graph of a P is a parabola that opens upward because $a = 9.1667 > 0$. Since the x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1213.3333}{2(9.1667)} < 0$, we see that P is increasing for $t > 0$; that is, the price was increasing from 2006 ($t = 0$) through 2014 ($t = 8$).

b. We solve $P(t) = 35{,}000$; that is, $9.1667t^2 + 1213.3333t + 30{,}000 = 35{,}000$, obtaining $9.1667t^2 + 1213.3333t - 5000 = 0$, and so $t = \dfrac{-1213.3333 \pm \sqrt{(1213.3333)^2 - 4(9.1667)(-5000)}}{2(9.1667)} \approx -136.36$ or 4. We conclude that the median price first reached \$35,000 in 2010 ($t = 4$).

53. a. The graph of a N is a parabola that opens upward because $a = 0.0125 > 0$. Since the x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{0.475}{2(0.0125)} < 0$, we see that N is increasing for $t > 0$; that is, the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes was increasing from 2010 ($t = 0$) through 2014 ($t = 4$).

b. We solve $0.0125t^2 + 0.475t + 20.7 = 21.7$, obtaining $0.0125t^2 + 0.475t - 1 = 0$, and so $t = \frac{-0.475 \pm \sqrt{(0.475)^2 - 4(0.0125)(-1)}}{2(0.0125)} = -40$ or 2. We conclude that the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes first reached 21.6 million in 2012 ($t = 2$).

54. $p = 0.1x^2 + 0.5x + 15$

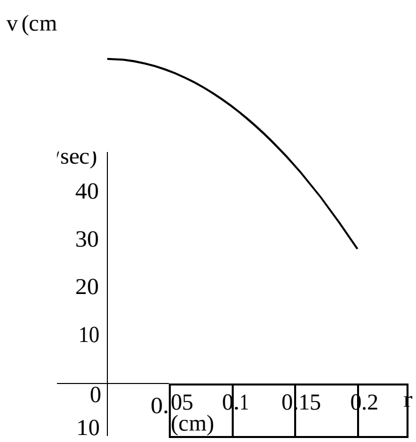


If $x = 5$, then $p = 0.1(5)^2 + 0.5(5) + 15 = 20$, or $20.

55. Equating the right-hand sides of the two equations, we have $0.1x^2 + 2x + 20 = -0.1x^2 - x + 40$, so $0.2x^2 + 3x - 20 = 0$, $2x^2 + 30x - 200 = 0$, $x^2 + 15x - 100 = 0$, and $(x + 20)(x - 5) = 0$. Thus, $x = -20$ or $x = 5$. Discarding the negative root and substituting $x = 5$ into the first equation, we obtain $p = -0.1(25) - 5 + 40 = 32.5$. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is 500 tents and the equilibrium price is $32.50.

56. Equating the right-hand sides of the two equations, we have $144 - x^2 = 48 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$, so $288 - 2x^2 = 96 + x^2$, $3x^2 = 192$, and $x^2 = 64$. We discard the negative root and take $x = 8$. The corresponding value of p is $144 - 8^2 = 80$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 8000 tires and the equilibrium price is $80.

57. a.



b. $v(r) = -1000r^2 + 40$. Its graph is a parabola, as shown in part a. $v(r)$ has a maximum value at $r = -\frac{0}{2(-1000)} = 0$ and a minimum value at $r = 0.2$ (r must be nonnegative). Thus the velocity of blood is greatest along the central artery (where $r = 0$) and smallest along the wall of the artery (where $r = 0.2$). The maximum velocity is $v(0) = 40$ cm/sec and the minimum velocity is $v(0.2) = 0$ cm/sec.

58. The graph of $s(t) = -16t^2 + 128t + 4$ is a parabola that opens downward. The vertex of the parabola is is $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$. Here $a = -16$ and $b = 128$. Therefore, the t-coordinate of the vertex is $t = -\frac{128}{2(-16)} = 4$ and the s-coordinate is $s(4) = -16(4)^2 + 128(4) + 4 = 260$. So the ball reaches the maximum height after 4 seconds; its maximum height is 260 ft.

59. We want the window to have the largest possible area given the constraints. The area of the window is $A = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$. The constraint on the perimeter dictates that $2x + 2y + \pi x = 28$. Solving for y gives $y = \frac{28 - 2x - \pi x}{2}$. Therefore,

$$A = 2x\left(\frac{28 - 2x - \pi x}{2}\right) + \tfrac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = \frac{56x - 4x^2 - 2\pi x^2 + \pi x^2}{2} = \frac{-(\pi + 4)x^2 + 56x}{2}.$$

A is maximized at

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{56}{-2(\pi + 4)} = \frac{28}{\pi + 4} \text{ and } y = \frac{28 - \frac{56}{\pi+4} - \frac{28\pi}{\pi+4}}{2} = \frac{28\pi + 112 - 56 - 28\pi}{2(\pi + 4)} = \frac{28}{\pi + 4}, \text{ or}$$

$\frac{28}{\pi + 4}$ ft.

60. $x^2 = \left(2\sqrt{y(h-y)}\right)^2 = 4y(h-y) = -4y^2 + 4hy$. The maximum of $f(y) = -4y^2 + 4hy$ is attained when $y = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4h}{2(-4)} = \frac{h}{2}$. So the hole should be located halfway up the tank. The maximum value of x is $x = 2\sqrt{\frac{h}{2}\left(h - \frac{h}{2}\right)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{h^2}{4}} = h$.

61. True. $\dfrac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ is a root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and therefore $f\left(\dfrac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\right) = 0$.

62. False. It has two roots if $b^2 - 4ac > 0$.

63. True. If a and c have opposite signs then $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and the equation has 2 roots.

64. True. If $b^2 = 4ac$, then $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ is the only root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and the graph of the function f touches the x-axis at exactly one point.

65. True. The maximum occurs at the vertex of the parabola.

66. $f(x) = a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right) = a\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right] = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right]$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}.$$

Technology Exercises page 142

1. □□3□0414□ 0□1503□, □3□0414□ 7□4497□.
□4□2007□.

3. □□2□3371□ 2□4117□, □6□0514□ □2□5015□.
□4□5694□.

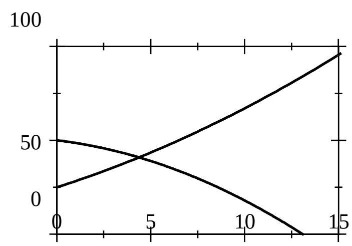
5. □□1□1055□ □6□5216□ and □1□1055□ □1□8784□

6. □□0□0484□ 2□0608□ and □1□4769□ 2□8453□.

2. □□5□3852□ 9□8007□, □5□3852□

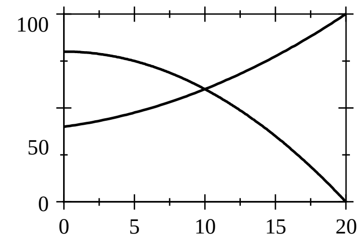
4. □□2□5863□ □0□3586□, □6□1863□

7. a.



b. 438 wall clocks; \$40.92.

8. a.



b. 1000 cameras; \$60.00.

2.7 Functions and Mathematical Models

Concept Questions page 149

1. See page 142 of the text. Answers will vary.

2. a. $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0$, where $a_n \neq 0$ and n is a positive integer. An example is $P(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$.

b. $R(x) = \dfrac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, where P and Q are polynomials with $Q(x) \neq 0$. An example is $R(x) = \dfrac{3x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 5}$.

Exercises page 149

1. f is a polynomial function in x of degree 6.

2. f is a rational function.

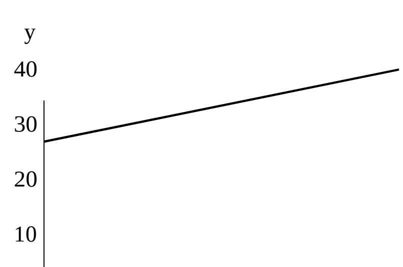
3. Expanding $G(x) = 2\left(x^2 - 3\right)^3$, we have $G(x) = 2x^6 - 18x^4 + 54x^2 - 54$, and we see that G is a polynomial function in x of degree 6.

4. We can write $H(x) = \dfrac{2}{x^3} + \dfrac{5}{x^2} + 6 = \dfrac{2 + 5x + 6x^3}{x^3}$, and we see that H is a rational function.

5. f is neither a polynomial nor a rational function.

6. f is a rational function.

7. a.



b. The projected revenue in 2010 is projected to be $f(6) = 2.19(6) + 27.12 = 40.26$, or \$40.26 billion.

c. The rate of increase is the slope of the graph of f, that is,

8. a. The amount paid out in 2010 was $S(0) = 0.72$, or \$0.72 trillion (or \$720 billion).

b. The amount paid out in 2030 is projected to be $S(3) = 0.1375(3)^2 + 0.5185(3) + 0.72 = 3.513$, or $3.513 trillion.

9. a. The average time spent per day in 2009 was $f(0) = 21.76$ (minutes).

b. The average time spent per day in 2013 is projected to be $f(4) = 2.25(4)^2 + 13.41(4) + 21.76 = 111.4$ (minutes).

10. a. The GDP in 2011 was $G(0) = 15$, or $15 trillion.

b. The projected GDP in 2015 is $G(4) = 0.064(4)^2 + 0.473(4) + 15.0 = 17.916$, or $17.916 trillion.

11. a. The GDP per capita in 2000 was $f(10) = 1.86251(10)^2 - 28.08043(10) + 884 = 789.4467$, or $789.45.

b. The GDP per capita in 2030 is projected to be $f(40) = 1.86251(40)^2 - 28.08043(40) + 884 = 2740.7988$, or $2740.80.

12. The U.S. public debt in 2005 was $f(0) = 8.246$, or $8.246 trillion. The public debt in 2008 was $f(3) = -0.03817(3)^3 + 0.4571(3)^2 - 0.1976(3) + 8.246 = 10.73651$, or approximately $10.74 trillion.

13. The percentage who expected to work past age 65 in 1991 was $f(0) = 11$, or 11%. The percentage in 2013 was $f(22) = 0.004545(22)^3 - 0.1113(22)^2 + 1.385(22) + 11 = 35.99596$, or approximately 36%.

14. $N(0) = 0.7$ per 100 million vehicle miles driven. $N(7) = 0.0336(7)^3 - 0.118(7)^2 + 0.215(7) + 0.7 = 7.9478$ per 100 million vehicle miles driven.

15. a. Total global mobile data traffic in 2009 was $f(0) = 0.06$, or 60,000 terabytes.

b. The total in 2014 will be $f(5) = 0.021(5)^3 + 0.015(5)^2 + 0.12(5) + 0.06 = 3.66$, or 3.66 million terabytes.

16. $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05D}{D}$.

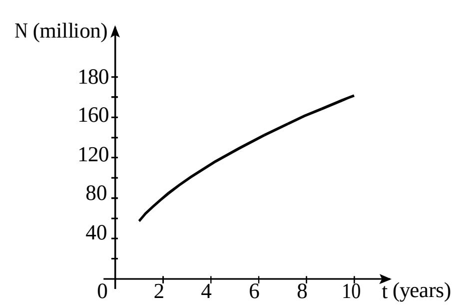
a. If $D = 20$, then $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05(20)}{20} = 0.10$, or 10%.

b. If $D = 10$, then $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05(10)}{10} = 0.15$, or 15%.

17. a. We first construct a table.

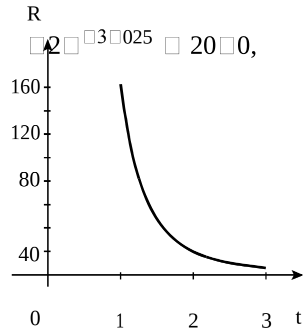
t	N
1	52
2	75
3	93
4	109
5	122

t	N
6	135
7	146
8	157
9	167
10	177



b. The number of viewers in 2012 is given by $N(10) = 52(10)^{0.531} \approx 176.61$, or approximately 177 million viewers.

18. a.



$R(1) = 162.8(1)^{-3.025} = 162.8$, $R(2) = 162.8(2)^{-3.025} = 20.0$, and $R(3) = 162.8(3)^{-3.025} = 5.9$.

b. The infant mortality rates in 1900, 1950, and 2000 are 162.8, 20.0, and 5.9 per 1000 live births, respectively.

19. $N(5) = 0.0018425(10)^{2.5} = 0.58265$, or approximately 0.583 million. $N(13) = 0.0018425(18)^{2.5} = 2.5327$, or approximately 2.5327 million.

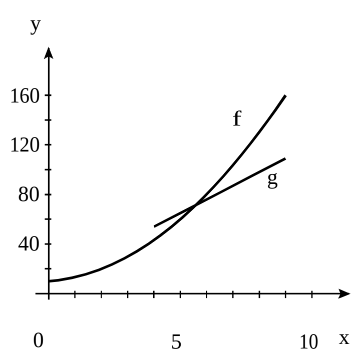
20. a. $S(0) = 4.3(0+2)^{0.94} = 8.24967$, or approximately \$8.25 billion.

b. $S(8) = 4.3(8+2)^{0.94} = 37.45$, or approximately \$37.45 billion.

21. a. The given data imply that $R(40) = 50$, that is, $\dfrac{100(40)}{b+40} = 50$, so $50(b+40) = 4000$, or $b = 40$. Therefore, the required response function is $R(x) = \dfrac{100x}{40+x}$.

b. The response will be $R(60) = \dfrac{100(60)}{40+60} = 60$, or approximately 60 percent.

22. a.



b. $5x^2 + 5x + 30 = 33x + 30$, so $5x^2 - 28x = 0$, $x(5x - 28) = 0$, and $x = 0$ or $x = \frac{28}{5} = 5.6$, representing 5.6 mi/h. $g(x) = 11(5.6) + 10 = 71.6$, or 71.6 mL/lb/min.

c. The oxygen consumption of the walker is greater than that of the runner.

23. a. We are given that $f(1) = 5240$ and $f(4) = 8680$. This leads to the system of equations $a + b = 5240$, $11a + b = 8680$. Solving, we find $a = 344$ and $b = 4896$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 344t + 4896$, so the approximate per capita costs in 2005 were $f(5) = 344(5) + 4896 = 6616$, or \$6616.

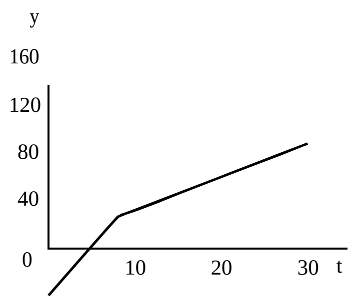
24. a. $f(0) = 3173$ gives $c = 3173$, $f(4) = 6132$ gives $16a + 4b + c = 6132$, and $f(6) = 7864$ gives $36a + 6b + c = 1864$. Solving, we find $a = 21.0417$, $b = 655.5833$, and $c = 3173$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 21.0417t^2 + 655.5833t + 3173$, so the number of farmers' markets in 2014 is projected to be $f(8) = 21.0417(8)^2 + 655.5833(8) + 3173 = 9764.3352$, or approximately 9764.

25. a. We have $f(0) = c = 1547$, $f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 1802$, and $f(4) = 16a + 4b + c = 2403$. Solving this system of equations gives $a = 43.25$, $b = 41$, and $c = 1547$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 43.25t^2 + 41t + 1547$, so the number of craft-beer breweries in 2014 is projected to be $f(6) = 43.25(6)^2 + 41(6) + 1547 = 3350$.

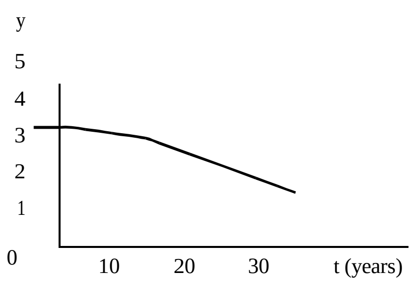
26. a.



b. f □0□ □ 8□37 □0□ □ 7□44 □ 7□44, or \$7□44□kilo.
f □20□ □ 2□84 □20□ □ 51□68 □ 108□48, or \$108□48□kilo.

27. The total cost by 2011 is given by f □1□ □ 5, or \$5 billion. The total cost by 2015 is given by f □5□ □ □0□5278 □ 5^3 □ □ 3□012 □ 5^2 □ □ 49□23 □5□ □ 103□29 □ 152□185, or approximately \$152 billion.

28. a.

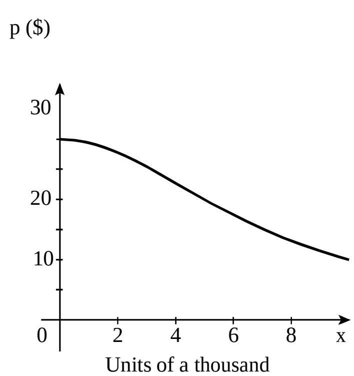


b. At the beginning of 2005, the ratio will be f □10□ □ □0□03 □10□ □ 4□25 □ 3□95. At the beginning of 2020, the ratio will be f □25□ □ □0□075 □25□ □ 4□925 □ 3□05.

c. The ratio is constant from 1995 to 2000.

d. The decline of the ratio is greatest from 2010 through 2030. It is ——— □ ——— □ □0□075.
35 □ 15 20

29. a.

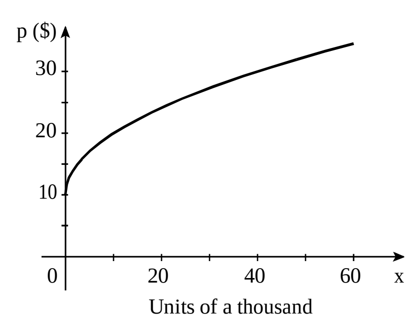


b. Substituting x □ 10 into the demand function, we have

p □ ——— □ □ 10, or \$10.

30. Substituting x □ 10,000 and p □ 20 into the given equation yields 20 □ a □$\overline{10{,}000}$ □ b □ 100a □ b. Next, substituting x □ 62,500 and p □ 35 into the equation yields 35 □ a □$\overline{62{,}500}$ □ b □ 250a □ b. Subtracting the first equation from the second yields 15 □ 150a, or a □ $\frac{1}{10}$. Substituting this

required equation is p □ $\frac{1}{10}$ □$\overline{x}$ □ 10. Substituting x □ 40,000 into the supply equation yields p □ $\frac{1}{10}$ □$\overline{40{,}000}$ □ 10 □ 30, or \$30.



31. Substituting $x = 6$ and $p = 8$ into the given equation gives $8 = \sqrt{-36a + b}$, or $-36a + b = 64$. Next, substituting $x = 8$ and $p = 6$ into the equation gives $6 = \sqrt{-64a + b}$, or $-64a + b = 36$. Solving the system $\begin{cases} -36a + b = 64 \\ -64a + b = 36 \end{cases}$ for a and b, we find $a = 1$ and $b = 100$. Therefore the demand equation is $p = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$.

When the unit price is set at $7.50, we have $7.5 = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$, or $56.25 = -x^2 + 100$ from which we deduce that $x \approx \pm 6.614$. Thus, the quantity demanded is approximately 6614 units.

32. **a.** We solve the system of equations $p = cx + d$ and $p = ax + b$. Substituting the first equation into the second gives $cx + d = ax + b$, so $(c - a)x = b - d$ and $x = \dfrac{b - d}{c - a}$. Because $a < 0$ and $c > 0$, $c - a \neq 0$ and x is well-defined. Substituting this value of x into the second equation, we obtain $p = a\left(\dfrac{b - d}{c - a}\right) + b = \dfrac{ab - ad + bc - ab}{c - a} = \dfrac{bc - ad}{c - a}$. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is $\dfrac{b - d}{c - a}$ and the equilibrium price is $\dfrac{bc - ad}{c - a}$.

b. If c is increased, the denominator in the expression for x increases and so x gets smaller. At the same time, the first term in the first equation for p decreases and so p gets larger. This analysis shows that if the unit price for producing the product is increased then the equilibrium quantity decreases while the equilibrium price increases.

c. If b is decreased, the numerator of the expression for x decreases while the denominator stays the same. Therefore, x decreases. The expression for p also shows that p decreases. This analysis shows that if the (theoretical) upper bound for the unit price of a commodity is lowered, then both the equilibrium quantity and the equilibrium price drop.

33. Because there is 80 feet of fencing available, $2x + 2y = 80$, so $x + y = 40$ and $y = 40 - x$. Then the area of the garden is given by $f = xy = x(40 - x) = 40x - x^2$. The domain of f is $[0, 40]$.

34. The area of Juanita's garden is 250 ft^2. Therefore $xy = 250$ and $y = \dfrac{250}{x}$. The amount of fencing needed is given by $2x + 2y$. Therefore, $f = 2x + 2\left(\dfrac{250}{x}\right) = 2x + \dfrac{500}{x}$. The domain of f is $x > 0$.

35. The volume of the box is given by area of the base times the height of the box. Thus, $V = f(x) = (15 - 2x)(8 - 2x)x$.

36. Because the volume of the box is the area of the base times the height of the box, we have $V = x^2 y = 20$. Thus, we have $y = \dfrac{20}{x^2}$. Next, the amount of material used in constructing the box is given by the area of the base of the box, plus the area of the four sides, plus the area of the top of the box; that is, $A = x^2 + 4xy + x^2$. Then, the cost of constructing the box is given by $f(x) = 0.30x^2 + 0.40x\left(\frac{20}{x^2}\right) + 0.20x^2 = 0.5x^2 + \frac{8}{x}$, where $f(x)$ is measured in dollars and $f(x) > 0$.

37. Because the perimeter of a circle is $2\pi r$, we know that the perimeter of the semicircle is πx. Next, the perimeter of the rectangular portion of the window is given by $2y + 2x$ so the perimeter of the Norman window is $\pi x + 2y + 2x$ and $\pi x + 2y + 2x = 28$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}(28 - \pi x - 2x)$. Because the area of the window is given by $2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$, we see that $A = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$. Substituting the value of y found earlier, we see that

$$A = f(x) = x(28 - \pi x - 2x) + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = 28x - \pi x^2 - 2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = 28x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)x^2.$$

38. The average yield of the apple orchard is 36 bushels/tree when the density is 22 trees/acre. Let x be the unit increase in tree density beyond 22. Then the yield of the apple orchard in bushels/acre is given by $(22 + x)(36 - 2x)$.

39. $xy = 50$ and so $y = \frac{50}{x}$. The area of the printed page is $A = (x - 1)(y - 2) = (x - 1)\left(\frac{50}{x} - 2\right) = -2x + 52 - \frac{50}{x}$, so the required function is $f(x) = -2x + 52 - \frac{50}{x}$. We must have $x > 0$, $x - 1 \ge 0$, and $\frac{50}{x} - 2 \ge 2$. The last inequality is solved as follows: $\frac{50}{x} \ge 4$, so $\frac{x}{50} \le \frac{1}{4}$, so $x \le \frac{50}{4} = \frac{25}{2}$. Thus, the domain is $\left[1, \frac{25}{2}\right]$.

40. a. Let x denote the number of bottles sold beyond 10,000 bottles. Then $P(x) = (10{,}000 + x)(5 - 0.0002x) = -0.0002x^2 + 3x + 50{,}000$.

b. He can expect a profit of $P(6000) = -0.0002(6000^2) + 3(6000) + 50{,}000 = 60{,}800$, or \$60,800.

41. a. Let x denote the number of people beyond 20 who sign up for the cruise. Then the revenue is $R(x) = (20 + x)(600 - 4x) = -4x^2 + 520x + 12{,}000$.

b. $R(40) = -4(40^2) + 520(40) + 12{,}000 = 26{,}400$, or \$26,400.

c. $R(60) = -4(60^2) + 520(60) + 12{,}000 = 28{,}800$, or \$28,800.

42. a. $f(r) = \pi r^2$.

b. $g(t) = 2t$.

c. $h(t) = (f \circ g)(t) = f(g(t)) = \pi[g(t)]^2 = 4\pi t^2$.

d. $h(30) = 4\pi(30^2) = 3600\pi$, or 3600π ft^2.

43. False. $f(x) = 3x^{3/4} + x^{1/2} + 1$ is not a polynomial function. The powers of x must be nonnegative integers.

44. True. If $P(x)$ is a polynomial function, then $P(x) = \frac{P(x)}{1}$ and so it is a rational function. The converse is false. For example, $R(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x - 1}$ is a rational function that is not a polynomial.

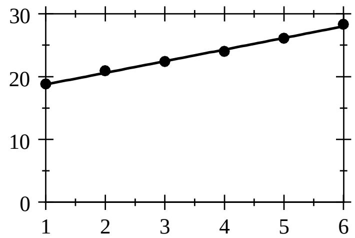
45. False. $f(x) = x^{1/2}$ is not defined for negative values of x.

46. False. A power function has the form x^r, where r is a real number.

Technology Exercises page 155

1. **a.** f □t□ □ 1□85t □ 16□9.

b.



c.

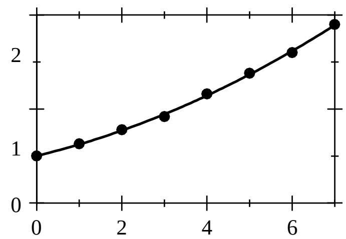
t	y
1	18□8
2	20□6
3	22□5
4	24□3
5	26□2
6	28□0

These values are close to the given data.

d. f □8□ □ 1□85 □8□ □ 16□9 □ 31□7 gallons.

2. **a.** f □t□ □ 0□0128t^2 □ 0□109t □ 0□50.

b.



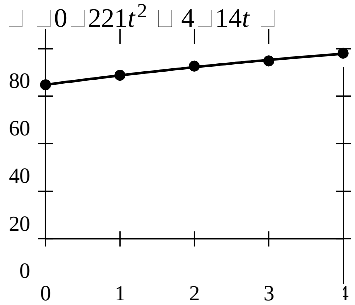
c.

t	y
0	0□50
3	0□94
6	1□61
7	1□89

These values are close to the given data.

3. **a.** f □t□ □ □0□221t^2 □ 4□14t □ 64□8.

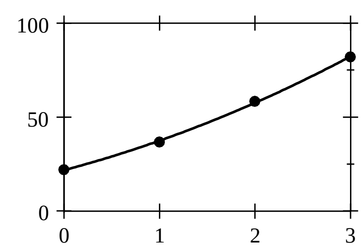
b.



c. 77□8 million

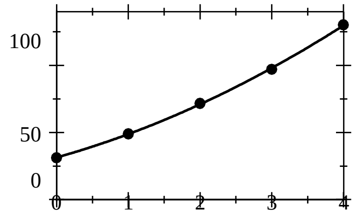
4. **a.** f □t□ □ 2□25x^2 □ 13□41x □ 21□76.

b.



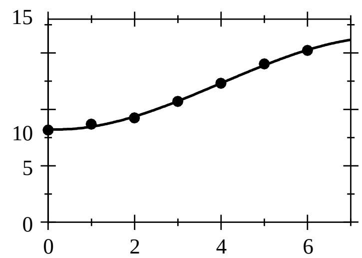
5. **a.** f □t□ □ 2□4t^2 □ 15t □ 31□4.

b.



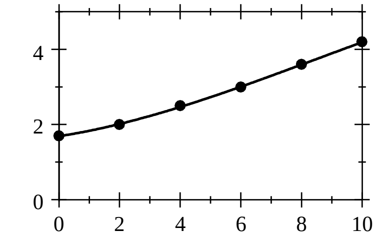
6. **a.** f □t□ □ □0□038167t^3 □ 0□45713t^2 □ 0□19758t □ 8□2457.

b.



7. a. $f\ \square t\square\ \square\ \square 0\square 00081t^{3}\ \square 0\square 0206t^{2}\ \square 0\square 125t\ \square 1\square 69.$

b.



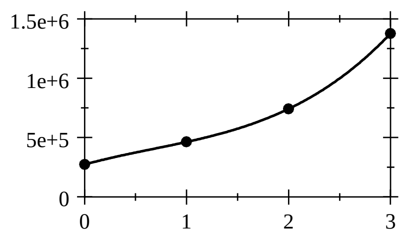
c.

t	y
1	1□8
5	2□7
10	4□2

The revenues were \$1□8 trillion in 2001, \$2□7 trillion in 2005, and \$4□2 trillion in 2010.

8. a. $y\ \square\ 44{,}560t^{3}\ \square\ 89{,}394t^{2}\ \square\ 234{,}633t\ \square\ 273{,}288.$

b.

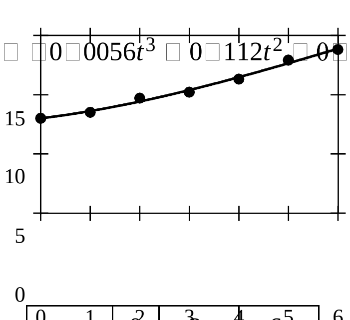


c.

t	$f\ \square t\square$
0	273,288
1	463,087
2	741,458
3	1,375,761

9. a. $f\ \square t\square\ \square\ \square 0\square 0056t^{3}\ \square\ 0\square 112t^{2}\ \square\ 0\square 51t\ \square\ 8.$

b.

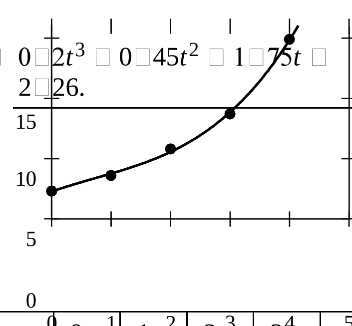


c.

t	0	3	6
f	8	10□4	13□9

10. a. $f\ \square t\square\ \ 0\square 2t^{3}\ \square\ 0\square 45t^{2}\ \square\ 1\square 75t\ \square\ \square\ 2\square 26.$

b.

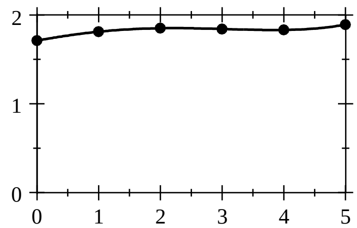


c.

t	0	1	2	3	4
f	2□3	3□8	5□6	8□9	14□9

11. **a.** *f* □*t*□ □ 0□00125*t*^{4} □ 0□0051*t*^{3} □ 0□0243*t*^{2} □ 0□129*t* □ 1□71.

b.



c.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5
f	1□7	1□8	1□8	1□8	1□8	1□8

d. The average amount of nicotine in 2005 is *f* □6□ □ 2□128, or approximately 2□13 mg□cigarette.

12. *A* □*t*□ □ 0□000008140*t*^{4} □ 0□00043833*t*^{3} □ 0□0001305*t*^{2} □ 0□02202*t* □ 2□612.

2.8 The Method of Least Squares

Concept Questions page 162

1. a. A scatter diagram is a graph showing the data points that describe the relationship between the two variables x and y.

b. The least squares line is the straight line that best fits a set of data points when the points are scattered about a straight line.

2. See page 158 of the text.

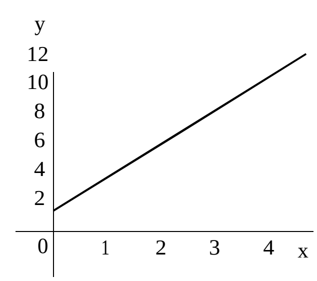
Exercises page 162

1. a. We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	4	1	4
	2	6	4	12
	3	8	9	24
	4	11	16	44
Sum	10	29	30	84

The normal equations are $4b + 10m = 29$ and $10b + 30m = 84$. Solving this system of equations, we obtain $m = 2.3$ and $b = 1.5$, so an equation is $y = 2.3x + 1.5$.

b.

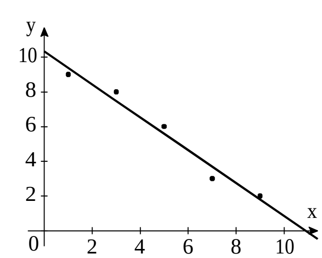


2. a. We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	9	1	9
	3	8	9	24
	5	6	25	30
	7	3	49	21
	9	2	81	18
Sum	25	28	165	102

The normal equations are $165m + 25b = 102$ and $25m + 5b = 28$. Solving, we find $m = -0.95$ and $b = 10.35$, so the required equation is $y = -0.95x + 10.35$.

b.

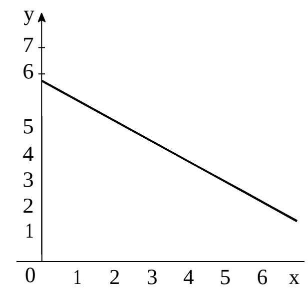


3. a. We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	4.5	1	4.5
	2	5	4	10
	3	3	9	9
	4	2	16	8
	4	3.5	16	14
	6	1	36	6
Sum	20	19	82	51.5

The normal equations are $6b + 20m = 19$ and $20b + 82m = 51.5$. The solutions are $m = -0.7717$ and $b = 5.7391$, so the required equation is $y = -0.772x + 5.739$.

b.

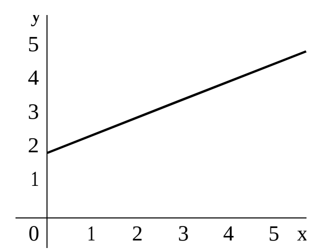


4. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	2	1	2
	1	3	1	3
	2	3	4	6
	3	3.5	9	10.5
	4	3.5	16	14
	4	4	16	16
	5	5	25	25
Sum	20	24	72	76.5

The normal equations are $72m + 20b = 76.5$ and $20m + 7b = 24$. Solving, we find $m = 0.53$ and $b = 1.91$. The required equation is $y = 0.53x + 1.91$.

b.

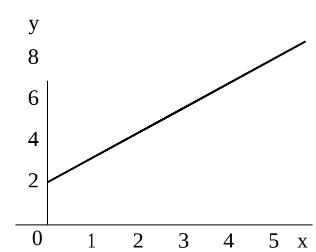


5. a. We first summarize the data:

	2	5	4	10
	3	5	9	15
	4	7	16	28
	5	8	25	40
Sum	15	28	55	96

The normal equations are $55m + 15b = 96$ and $15m + 5b = 28$. Solving, we find $m = 1.2$ and $b = 2$, so the required equation is $y = 1.2x + 2$.

b.



9. a.

The normal equations are $4b + 6m = 2035.8$ and

b.

6. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	7	4	49	28
	10	1	100	10
Sum	25	25	179	88

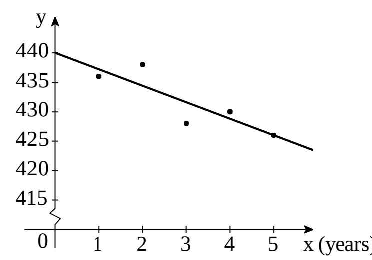
The normal equations are $5b + 25m = 25$ and $25b + 179m = 88$. The solutions are $m = -0.68519$ and $b = 8.4259$, so the required equation is $y = -0.685x + 8.426$.

7. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	436	1	436
	2	438	4	876
	3	428	9	1284
	4	430	16	1720
	5	426	25	2138
Sum	15	2158	55	6446

The normal equations are $5b + 15m = 2158$ and $15b + 55m = 6446$. Solving this system, we find $m = -2.8$ and $b = 440$. Thus, the equation of the least-squares line is $y = -2.8x + 440$.

b.



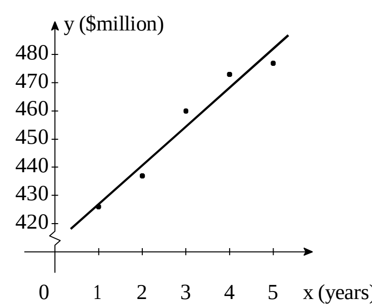
c. Two years from now, the average SAT verbal score in that area will be $y = -2.8(7) + 440 = 420.4$, or approximately 420.

8. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	426	1	426
	2	437	4	874
	3	460	9	1380
	4	473	16	1892
	5	477	25	2385
Sum	15	2273	55	6957

The normal equations are $55m + 15b = 6957$ and $15m + 5b = 2273$. Solving, we find $m = 13.8$ and $b = 413.2$, so the required equation is $y = 13.8x + 413.2$.

b.



c. When $x = 6$, $y = 13.8(6) + 413.2 = 496$, so the predicted net sales for the upcoming year are $496 million.

9. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	154.5	0	0
	1	381.8	1	381.8
	2	654.5	4	1309
	3	845	9	2535
Sum	6	2035.8	14	4225.8

The normal equations are $4b + 6m = 2035.8$ and $6b + 14m = 4225.8$. The solutions are $m = 234.42$ and $b = 157.32$, so the required equation is $y = 234.4x + 157.3$.

b. The projected number of Facebook users is $f(7) = 234.4(7) + 157.3 = 1798.1$, or 1798.1 million.

10. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	2.1	1	2.1
	2	2.4	4	4.8
	3	2.7	9	8.1
Sum	6	7.2	14	15.0

The normal equations are $3b + 6m = 7.2$ and $6b + 14m = 15$. Solving the system, we find $m = 0.3$ and $b = 1.8$. Thus, the equation of the least-squares line is $y = 0.3x + 1.8$.

b. The amount of money that Hollywood is projected to spend in 2015 is approximately $0.3(5) + 1.8 = 3.3$, or \$3.3 billion.

11. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	25.3	0	0
	1	33.4	1	33.4
	2	39.5	4	79
	3	50	9	150
	4	59.6	16	238.4
Sum	10	207.8	30	500.8

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 207.8$ and $10b + 30m = 500.8$. The solutions are $m = 8.52$ and $b = 24.52$, so the required equation is $y = 8.52x + 24.52$.

b. The average rate of growth of the number of e-book readers between 2011 and 2015 is projected to be approximately 8.52 million per year.

12. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	26.2	0	0
	1	26.8	1	26.8
	2	27.5	4	55.0
	3	28.3	9	84.9
	4	28.7	16	114.8
Sum	10	137.5	30	281.5

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 137.5$ and $10b + 30m = 281.5$. Solving this system, we find $m = 0.65$ and $b = 26.2$. Thus, an equation of the least-squares line is $y = 0.65x + 26.2$.

b. The percentage of the population enrolled in college in 2014 is projected to be $0.65(7) + 26.2 = 30.75$, or 30.75

17. a. The normal equations are 5b □ 10m □ 35□3 and

13. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	26□1	1	26□1
	2	27□2	4	54□4
	3	28□9	9	86□7
	4	31□1	16	124□4
	5	32□6	25	163□0
Sum	15	145□9	55	454□6

The normal equations are 5b □ 15m □ 145□9 and 15b □ 55m □ 454□6. Solving this system, we find m □ 1□69 and b □ 24□11. Thus, the required equation is y □ f □x□ □ 1□69x □ 24□11.

b. The predicted global sales for 2014 are given by f □8□ □ 1□69 □8□ □ 24□11 □ 37□63, or 37□6 billion.

14. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	95□9	1	95□9
	2	91□7	4	183□4
	3	83□8	9	251□4
	4	78□2	16	312□8
	5	73□5	25	367□5
Sum	15	423□1	55	1211□0

The normal equations are 5b □ 15m □ 423□1 and 15b □ 55m □ 1211. Solving this system, we find m □ □5□83 and b □ 102□11. Thus, an equation of the least-squares line is y □ □5□83x □ 102□11.

b. The volume of first-class mail in 2014 is projected to be □5□83 □8□ □ 102□11 □ 55□47, or approximately 55□47 billion pieces.

15.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	82□0	0	0
	1	84□7	1	84□7
	2	86□8	4	173□6
	3	89□7	9	269□1
	4	91□8	16	367□2
Sum	10	435	30	894□6

The normal equations are 5b □ 10m □ 435 and 10b □ 30m □ 894□6. The solutions are m □ 2□46 and b □ 82□08, so the required equation is y □ 2□46x □ 82□1.

b. The estimated number of credit union members in 2013 is f □5□ □ 2□46 □5□ □ 82□1 □ 94□4, or approximately 94□4 million.

16. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	2□0	0	0
	1	3□1	1	3□1
	2	4□5	4	9□0
	3	6□3	9	18□9
	4	7□8	16	31□2
	5	9□3	25	46□5
Sum	15	33□0	55	108□

The normal equations are 6b □ 15m □ 33 and 15b □ 55m □ 108□7. Solving this system, we find m □ 1□50 and b □ 1□76, so an equation of the least-squares line is y □ 1□5x □ 1□76.

b. The rate of growth of video advertising spending between 2011 and 2016 is approximated by the slope of the least-squares line, that is $1□5 billion□yr.

17. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	6□	0	0
	1	6□	1	6□8
	2	7□	4	14□2
	3	7□	9	22□2
	4	7□	16	30□4
Sum	10	35□	30	73□6

The normal equations are 5b □ 10m □ 35□3 and 10b □ 30m □ 73□6. The solutions are m □ 0□3 and b □ 6□46, so the required equation is y □ 0□3x □ 6□46.

b. The rate of change is given by the slope of the least-squares line, that is, approximately $0□3 billion□yr.

18. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	12□	0	0
	1	13□9	1	13□9
	2	14□65	4	29□3
	3	15□25	9	45□75
	4	15□85	16	63□4
Sum	10	72□55	30	152□35

The normal equations are 5b □ 10m □ 72□55 and 10b □ 30m □ 152□35. The solutions are m □ 0□725 and b □ 13□06, so the required equation is y □ 0□725x □ 13□06.

b. y □ 0□725 □5□ □ 13□06 □ 16□685, or approximately $16□685 million.

19. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	60	0	0
	2	74	4	148
	4	90	16	360
	6	106	36	636
	8	118	64	944
	10	128	100	1280
	12	150	144	1800
Sum	42	726	364	5168

The normal equations are 7b □ 42m □ 726 and 42b □ 364m □ 5168. The solutions are m □ 7□25 and b □ 60□21, so the required equation is y □ 7□25x □ 60□21.

b. y □ 7□25 □11□ □ 60□21 □ 139□96, or $139□96 billion.

c. $7□25 billion□yr.

20. a.

	t	y	t^2	ty
	0	1□3	0	0
	1	1□44	1	1□44
	2	1□49	4	2□98
	3	1□56	9	4□68
	4	1□61	16	6□44
	5	1□67	25	8□35
	6	1□74	36	10□44
	7	1□78	49	12□46
Sum	28	12□67	140	46□79

The normal equations are 8b □ 28m □ 12□67 and 28b □ 140 □ 46□79. The solutions are m □ 0□058 and b □ 138, so the required equation is y □ 0□058t □ 138.

b. The rate of change is given by the slope of the least-squares line, that is, approximately $0□058 trillion□yr, or $58 billion□yr.

c. y = 0□058 □10□ 1□38 1□96. or $1□96 trillion.

21. False. See Example 1 on page 159 of the text.

22. True. The error involves the sum of the squares of the form $[f(x_i) - y_i]^2$, where f is the least-squares function and y_i is a data point. Thus, the error is zero if and only if $f(x_i) = y_i$ for each $1 \le i \le n$.

23. True.

24. True.

Technology Exercises page 166

1. $y = 2.3596x + 3.8639$

2. $y = 1.4068x + 2.1241$

3. $y = -1.1948x + 3.5525$

4. $y = -2.07715x + 5.23847$

5. a. $y = -2.5t + 61.2$ **b.** 48.7%

6. a. $y = 0.305x + 0.19$ **b.** \$0.305 billion/yr **c.** \$3.24 billion

CHAPTER 2 Concept Review Questions page 168

1. ordered, abscissa (x-coordinate), ordinate (y-coordinate)

2. a. x-, y- **b.** third

3. a. $\dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ **b.** undefined **c.** zero **d.** positive

4. $m_1 = m_2$, $m_1 = -\dfrac{1}{m_2}$

5. a. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, point-slope form **b.** $y = mx + b$, slope-intercept

6. a. $Ax + By + C = 0$, where A and B are not both zero **b.** $-a/b$

7. domain, range, B

8. domain, $f(x)$, vertical, point

9. $f(x) \pm g(x)$, $f(x)g(x)$, $\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, $A \cap B$, $A \cap B$, 0

10. $g(f(x))$, f, $f(x)$, g

11. $ax^2 + bx + c$, parabola, upward, downward, vertex, $-\frac{b}{2a}$, $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$

12. a. $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$, where $a_n \ne 0$ and n is a positive integer

b. linear, quadratic **c.** quotient, polynomials **d.** x^r, where r is a real number

CHAPTER 2 Review Exercises page 168

1. An equation is $x = -2$.

2. An equation is $y = 4$.

3. The slope of L is $m = \dfrac{\frac{7}{2} - 4}{3 - (-2)} = \dfrac{\frac{7-8}{2}}{5} = -\dfrac{1}{10}$ and an equation of L is $y - 4 = -\frac{1}{10}[x - (-2)] = -\frac{1}{10}x - \frac{1}{5}$, or $y = -\frac{1}{10}x + \frac{19}{5}$.

4. The line passes through the points $(3, 0)$ and $(-2, 4)$, so its slope is $m = \dfrac{4 - 0}{-2 - 3} = -\dfrac{4}{5}$. An equation is $y - 0 = -\frac{4}{5}(x - 3)$, or $y = -\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$.

5. Writing the given equation in the form $y = \frac{5}{2}x - 3$, we see that the slope of the given line is $\frac{5}{2}$. Thus, an equation is $y - 4 = \frac{5}{2}(x + 2)$, or $y = \frac{5}{2}x + 9$.

6. Writing the given equation in the form $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 2$, we see that the slope of the given line is $-\frac{4}{3}$. Therefore, the slope of the required line is $\frac{3}{4}$ and an equation of the line is $y - 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 2)$, or $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{2}$.

7. Using the slope-intercept form of the equation of a line, we have $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3$.

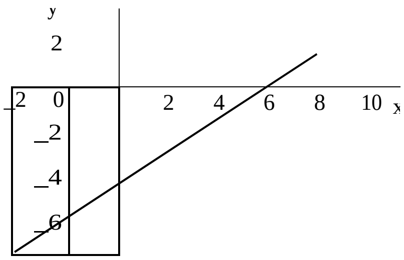
8. Rewriting the given equation in slope-intercept form, we have $-5y = -3x + 6$, or $y = \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{6}{5}$. From this equation, we see that the slope of the line is $\frac{3}{5}$ and its y-intercept is $-\frac{6}{5}$.

9. Rewriting the given equation in slope-intercept form, we have $4y = -3x + 8$, or $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$, and we conclude that the slope of the required line is $-\frac{3}{4}$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(2, 3)$ and slope $-\frac{3}{4}$, we obtain $y - 3 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 2)$, so $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{6}{4} + 3 = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{2}$.

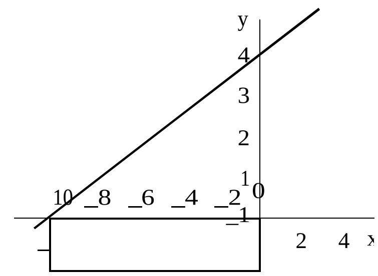
10. The slope of the line joining the points $(-3, 4)$ and $(2, 1)$ is $m = \dfrac{1 - 4}{2 - (-3)} = -\dfrac{3}{5}$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(-1, 3)$ and slope $-\frac{3}{5}$, we have $y - 3 = -\frac{3}{5}[x - (-1)]$, so $y = -\frac{3}{5}(x + 1) + 3 = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{12}{5}$.

11. Rewriting the given equation in the slope-intercept form $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 8$, we see that the slope of the line with this equation is $\frac{2}{3}$. The slope of the required line is $-\frac{3}{2}$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(-2, -4)$ and slope $-\frac{3}{2}$, we have $y - (-4) = -\frac{3}{2}[x - (-2)]$, or $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 7$.

12. $3x - 4y = 24$. Setting $x = 0$ gives $y = -6$ as the y-intercept. Setting $y = 0$ gives $x = 8$ as the x-intercept.



13. $-2x + 5y = 15$. Setting $x = 0$ gives $5y = 15$, or $y = 3$. Setting $y = 0$ gives $-2x = 15$, or $x = -\frac{15}{2}$.



14. $9 - x \ge 0$ gives $x \le 9$, and the domain is $(-\infty, 9]$.

15. $2x^2 + x - 3 = (2x + 3)(x - 1)$, and $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ or 1. Because the denominator of the given expression is zero at these points, we see that the domain of f cannot include these points and so the domain of f is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$, $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$, and $(1, \infty)$.

16. a. $f(-2) = 3(-2)^2 + 5(-2) - 2 = 0$.

b. $f(a + 2) = 3(a + 2)^2 + 5(a + 2) - 2 = 3a^2 + 12a + 12 + 5a + 10 - 2 = 3a^2 + 17a + 20$.

c. $f(2a) = 3(2a)^2 + 5(2a) - 2 = 12a^2 + 10a - 2$.

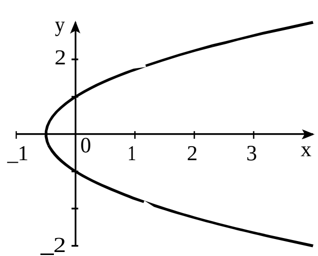
d. $f(a + h) = 3(a + h)^2 + 5(a + h) - 2 = 3a^2 + 6ah + 3h^2 + 5a + 5h - 2$.

17. a. From $t = 0$ to $t = 5$, the graph for cassettes lies above that for CDs, so from 1985 to 1990, the value of prerecorded cassettes sold was greater than that of CDs.

b. Sales of prerecorded CDs were greater than those of prerecorded cassettes from 1990 onward.

c. The graphs intersect at the point with coordinates $x = 5$ and $y = 3.5$, and this tells us that the sales of the two formats were the same in 1990 at the sales level of approximately \$3.5 billion.

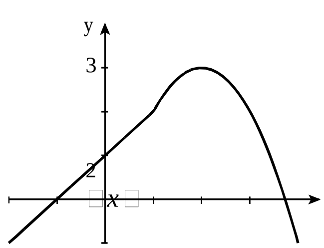
18. a.



b. For each value of $x > 0$, there are two values of y. We conclude that y is not a function of x. (We could also note that the function fails the vertical line test.)

c. Yes. For each value of y, there is only one value of x.

19.



20. a. $f(x)\,g(x) = \ldots\ x$.

$\frac{f}{g}(x) = \ldots\ \frac{1}{x(2x \ldots 3)}$

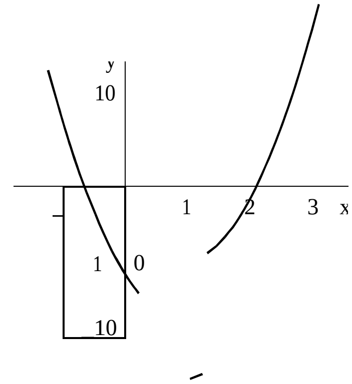
1

−2 −1 0 1 2 3 x

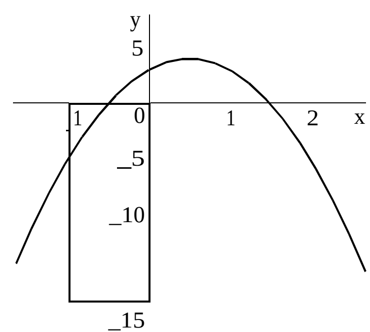
c. $f \circ g(x) = \sqrt{2x - 3}$.

d. $g \circ f(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 = \frac{2}{x} - 3$.

21. $y = 6x^2 - 11x - 10$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{-11}{2(6)} = \frac{11}{12}$ and the y-coordinate is $6\left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^2 - 11\left(\frac{11}{12}\right) - 10 = -\frac{361}{24}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{11}{12}, -\frac{361}{24}\right)$. Next, solving $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = (3x + 2)(2x - 5) = 0$ gives $-\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{2}$ as the x-intercepts.



22. $y = -4x^2 + 4x + 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{4}{2(-4)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3 = 4$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$. Next, solving $-4x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$, we find $4x^2 - 4x - 3 = (2x - 3)(2x + 1) = 0$, so the x-intercepts are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.



23. We solve the system $3x + 4y = -6$, $2x + 5y = -11$. Solving the first equation for x, we have $3x = -4y - 6$ and $x = -\frac{4}{3}y - 2$. Substituting this value of x into the second equation yields $2\left(-\frac{4}{3}y - 2\right) + 5y = -11$, so $-\frac{8}{3}y - 4 + 5y = -11$, $\frac{7}{3}y = -7$, and $y = -3$. Thus, $x = -\frac{4}{3}(-3) - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2$, so the point of intersection is $(2, -3)$.

24. We solve the system $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$, $3x - 2y = -3$. Substituting the first equation into the second equation, we have $3x - 2\left(\frac{3}{4}x + 6\right) = -3$, $3x - \frac{3}{2}x - 12 = -3$, $\frac{3}{2}x = 9$, and $x = 6$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $y = \frac{3}{4}(6) + 6 = \frac{21}{2}$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $\left(6, \frac{21}{2}\right)$.

25. We solve the system $7x + 9y = -11$, $3x - 6y = -8$. Multiplying the second equation by $\frac{1}{3}$, we have $x - 2y = -\frac{8}{3}$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $7\left(2y - \frac{8}{3}\right) + 9y = -11$. Solving this equation for y, we have $14y - \frac{56}{3} + 9y = -11$, $69y = -33 + 56$, and $y = \frac{23}{69} = \frac{1}{3}$. Thus, $x = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{8}{3} = -2$. The lines intersect at $\left(-2, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

26. Setting $C(x) = R(x)$, we have $12x + 20{,}000 = 20x$, $8x = 20{,}000$, and $x = 2500$. Next, $R(2500) = 20(2500) = 50{,}000$, and we conclude that the break-even point is $(2500, 50000)$.

27. The slope of L_2 is greater than that of L_1. This tells us that if the manufacturer lowers the unit price for each model clock radio by the same amount, the additional demand for model B radios will be greater than that for model A radios.

28. The slope of L_2 is greater than that of L_1. This tells us that if the unit price for each model clock radio is raised by the same amount, the manufacturer will make more model B than model A radios available in the market.

29. $C(0) = 6$, or 6 billion dollars; $C(50) = 0.75(50) + 6 = 43.5$, or 43.5 billion dollars; and $C(100) = 0.75(100) + 6 = 81$, or 81 billion dollars.

30. Let x denote the time in years. Since the function is linear, we know that it has the form $f(x) = mx + b$.

a. The slope of the line passing through $(0, 2.4)$ and $(5, 7.4)$ is $m = \frac{7.4 - 2.4}{5} = 1$. Since the line passes through $(0, 2.4)$, we know that the y-intercept is 2.4. Therefore, the required function is $f(x) = x + 2.4$.

b. In 2013 (when $x = 3$), the sales were $f(3) = 3 + 2.4 = 5.4$, or \$5.4 million.

31. Let x denote the number of units produced and sold.

a. The cost function is $C(x) = 6x + 30{,}000$.

b. The revenue function is $R(x) = 10x$.

c. The profit function is $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 10x - (30{,}000 + 6x) = 4x - 30{,}000$.

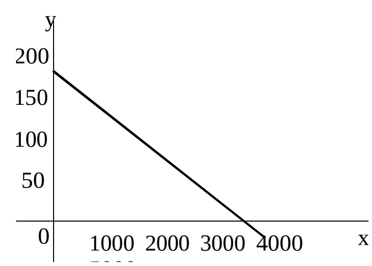
d. $P(6000) = 4(6000) - 30{,}000 = -6{,}000$, a loss of \$6000; $P(8000) = 4(8000) - 30{,}000 = 2{,}000$, a profit of \$2000; and $P(12{,}000) = 4(12{,}000) - 30{,}000 = 18{,}000$, a profit of \$18,000.

32. Let V denote the value of the building after t years.

a. The rate of depreciation is $-\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{6{,}000{,}000}{30} = 200{,}000$, or \$200,000/year.

b. From part a, we know that the slope of the line is $-200{,}000$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line, we have $V - 0 = -200{,}000(t - 30)$, or $V = -200{,}000t + 6{,}000{,}000$. In the year 2018 (when $t = 10$), we have $V = -200{,}000(10) + 6{,}000{,}000 = 4{,}000{,}000$, or \$4,000,000.

33. The slope of the demand curve is $\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta x} = -\frac{10}{200} = -0.05$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(0, 200)$, we have $p - 200 = -0.05(x)$, or $p = -0.05x + 200$.



34. The slope of the supply curve is $\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta x} = \frac{100 - 50}{2000 - 200} = \frac{50}{1800} = \frac{1}{36}$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(200, 50)$, we have $p - 50 = \frac{1}{36}(x - 200)$, so $p = \frac{1}{36}x - \frac{200}{36} + 50 = \frac{1}{36}x + \frac{1600}{36} = \frac{1}{36}x + \frac{400}{9}$.

35. $D(S) = \frac{a}{150}S$. The given equation can be expressed in the form $y = mx + b$, where $m = \frac{a}{150}$ and $b = 0$. If $a = 500$ and $S = 35$, $D(35) = \frac{500}{150}(35) = 116\frac{2}{3}$, or approximately 117 mg.

36. $R(30) = -\frac{1}{2}(30)^2 + 30(30) = 450$, or \$45,000.

37. a. The number of passengers in 1995 was $N(0) = 4.6$ (million).

b. The number of passengers in 2010 was $N(15) = 0.011(15)^2 + 0.521(15) + 4.6 = 14.89$ (million).

38. a. The life expectancy of a male whose current age is 65 is

$f(65) = 0.0069502(65)^2 - 1.6357(65) + 93.76 \approx 16.80$, or approximately 16.8 years.

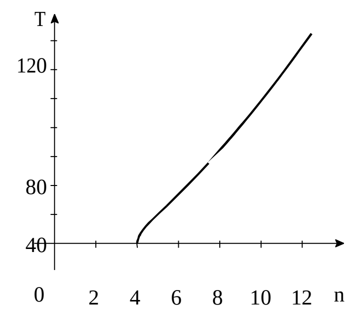
b. The life expectancy of a male whose current age is 75 is
$f(75) = 0.0069502(75)^2 - 1.6357(75) + 93.76 \approx 10.18$, or approximately 10.18 years.

39. The life expectancy of a female whose current age is 65 is $C(65) = 0.0053694(65)^2 - 1.4663(65) + 92.74 \approx 20.1$ (years). The life expectancy of a female whose current age is 75 is $C(75) = 0.0053694(75)^2 - 1.4663(75) + 92.74 \approx 13.0$ (years).

40. $N(0) = 200(4 + 0)^{1/2} = 400$, and so there are 400 members initially. $N(12) = 200(4 + 12)^{1/2} = 800$, and so there are 800 members after one year.

41. The population will increase by $P(9) - P(0) = \left[50{,}000 + 30(9)^{3/2} + 20(9)\right] - 50{,}000$, or 990, during the next 9 months. The population will increase by $P(16) - P(0) = \left[50{,}000 + 30(16)^{3/2} + 20(16)\right] - 50{,}000$, or 2240 during the next 16 months.

42. $T = f(n) = 4n\sqrt{n-4}$. $f(4) = 0$, $f(5) = 20\sqrt{1} = 20$, $f(6) = 24\sqrt{2} \approx 33.9$, $f(7) = 28\sqrt{3} \approx 48.5$,



43. a. $f(t) = 267$ and $g(t) = 2t^2 + 46t + 733$.

b. $h(t) = (f + g)(t) = f(t) + g(t) = 267 + \left(2t^2 + 46t + 733\right) = 2t^2 + 46t + 1000$.

c. $h(13) = 2(13)^2 + 46(13) + 1000 = 1936$, or 1936 tons.

44. We solve $-1.1x^2 + 1.5x + 40 = 0.1x^2 + 0.5x + 15$, obtaining $1.2x^2 - x - 25 = 0$, $12x^2 - 10x - 250 = 0$, $6x^2 - 5x - 125 = 0$, and $(x - 5)(6x + 25) = 0$. Therefore, $x = 5$. Substituting this value of x into the second supply equation, we have $p = 0.1(5)^2 + 0.5(5) + 15 = 20$. So the equilibrium quantity is 5000 and the equilibrium price is \$20.

45. a. $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, so $r^3 = \frac{3V}{4\pi}$ and $r = f(V) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}}$.

b. $g(t) = \frac{9}{2}\pi t$.

c. $h(t) = (f \circ g)(t) = f(g(t)) = \left[\frac{3g(t)}{4\pi}\right]^{1/3} = \left[\frac{3\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)\pi t}{4\pi}\right]^{1/3} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{t}$.

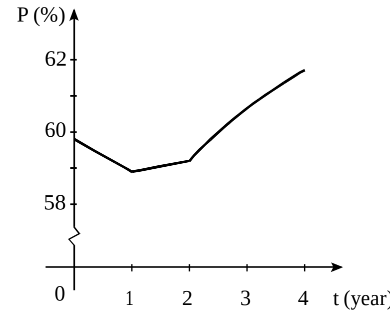
d. $h(8) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{8} = 3$, or 3 ft.

46. a. $P(0) = 59.8$, $P(1) = 0.3(1) + 58.6 = 58.9$,

$P(2) = 56.79(2)^{0.06} \approx 59.2$, $P(3) = 56.79(3)^{0.06} \approx 60.7$, and

$P(4) = 56.79(4)^{0.06} \approx 61.7$.

b.



c. $P(3) \approx 60.7$, or 60.7%.

Page 111

47. Measured in inches, the sides of the resulting box have length $20 - 2x$ and its height is x, so its volume is $V = x(20 - 2x)^2$ in^3.

48. Let h denote the height of the box. Then its volume is $V = (x)(2x)h = 30$, so that $h = \frac{15}{x^2}$. Thus, the cost is

$$C(x) = 30(x)(2x) + 15[2xh + 2(2x)h] + 20(x)(2x)$$
$$= 60x^2 + 15(6xh) + 40x^2 = 100x^2 + (15)(6)\left(\frac{15}{x^2}\right)x$$
$$= 100x^2 + \frac{1350}{x}.$$

CHAPTER 2 Before Moving On... page 171

1. $m = \frac{5 - (-2)}{4 - (-1)} = \frac{7}{5}$, so an equation is $y - (-2) = \frac{7}{5}[x - (-1)]$. Simplifying, $y = \frac{7}{5}x + \frac{7}{5} - 2$, or $y = \frac{7}{5}x - \frac{3}{5}$.

2. $m = -\frac{1}{3}$ and $b = \frac{4}{3}$, so an equation is $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$.

3. a. $f(-1) = -2(-1) + 1 = 3$. **b.** $f(0) = 2$. **c.** $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2 = \frac{17}{4}$.

4. a. $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1} + x^2 - 1$. **b.** $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$.

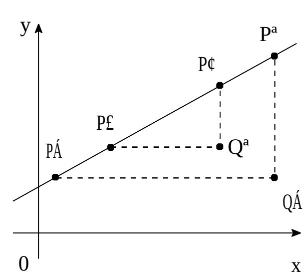
c. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{g(x) - 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2}$. **d.** $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = [f(x)]^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{(x - 1)^2} - 1$.

5. $4x + h = 108$, so $h = 108 - 4x$. The volume is $V = x^2h = x^2(108 - 4x) = 108x^2 - 4x^3$.

CHAPTER 2 Explore & Discuss

Page 75

Refer to the accompanying figure. Observe that triangles $\triangle P_1Q_1P_2$ and $\triangle P_3Q_2P_4$ are similar. From this we conclude that $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_4 - y_3}{x_4 - x_3}$. Because P_3 and P_4 are arbitrary, the conclusion follows.



Page 82

Page 111

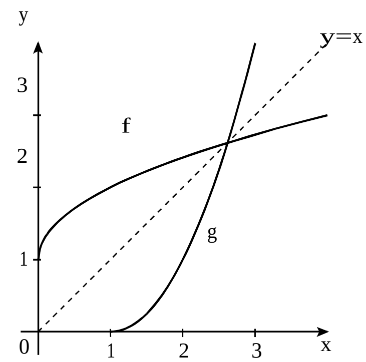
In Example 7, we are told that the object is expected to appreciate in value at a given rate for the next five years, and the equation obtained in that example is based on this fact. Thus, the equation may not be used to predict the value of the object very much beyond five years from the date of purchase.

Page 111

1. $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = [f(x) - 1]^2 = [(\sqrt{x} + 1) - 1]^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x$ and

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{g(x)} + 1 = \sqrt{(x-1)^2} + 1 = (x - 1) + 1 = x.$

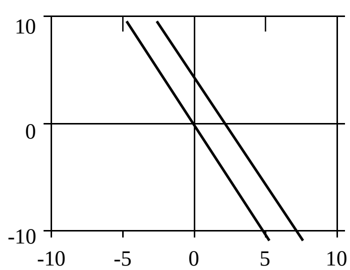
2. From the figure, we see that the graph of one is the mirror reflection of the other if we place a mirror along the line $y = x$.



CHAPTER 2 Exploring with Technology

Page 80

1.

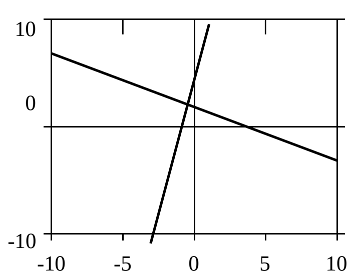


The straight lines L_1 and L_2 are shown in the figure.

a. L_1 and L_2 seem to be parallel.

b. Writing each equation in the slope-intercept form gives $y = -2x + 5$ and $y = -\frac{41}{20}x + \frac{11}{20}$, from which we see that the slopes of L_1 and L_2 are -2 and $-\frac{41}{20} = -2.05$, respectively. This shows that L_1 and L_2 are not parallel.

2.



The straight lines L_1 and L_2 are shown in the figure.

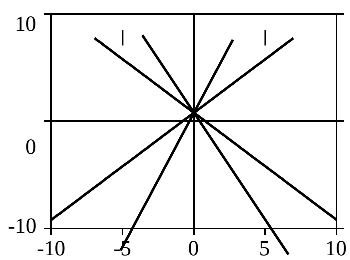
a. L_1 and L_2 seem to be perpendicular.

b. The slopes of L_1 and L_2 are $m_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $m_2 = 5$, respectively. Because $m_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \neq -\frac{1}{5} = -\frac{1}{m_2}$, we see that L_1 and L_2 are not perpendicular.

Page 123

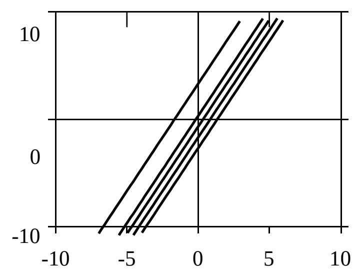
Page 81

1.



The straight lines with the given equations are shown in the figure. Changing the value of m in the equation y □ mx □ b changes the slope of the line and thus rotates it.

2.

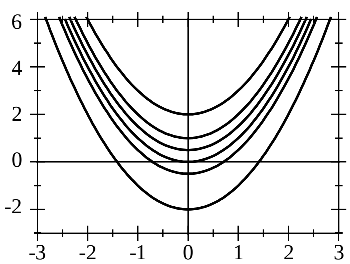


The straight lines of interest are shown in the figure. Changing the value of b in the equation y □ mx □ b changes the y-intercept of the line and thus translates it (upward if b □ 0 and downward if b □ 0).

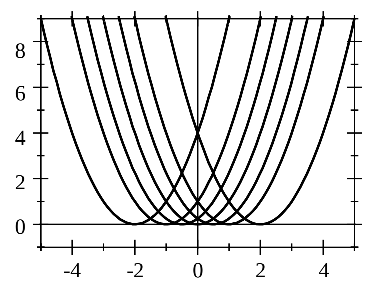
3. Changing both m and b in the equation y □ mx □ b both rotates and translates the line.

Page 97

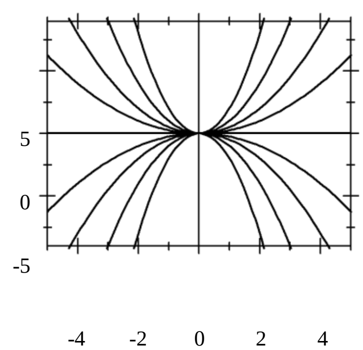
1.



2.



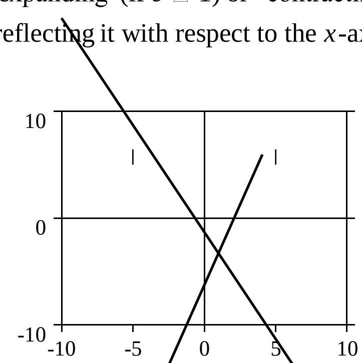
3.



4. The graph of f □x□ □ c is obtained by translating the graph of f along the y-axis by c units. The graph of f □x □ c□ is obtained by translating the graph of f along the x-axis by c units. Finally, the graph of cf is obtained from that of f by "expanding"(if c □ 1) or "contracting"(if 0 □ c □ 1) that of f. If c □ 0, the graph of cf is obtained from that of f by reflecting it with respect to the x-axis as well as expanding or contracting it.

Page 120

1.



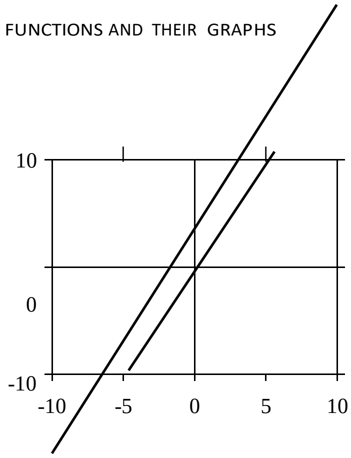
Plotting the straight lines L_1 and L_2 and using TRACE and ZOOM repeatedly, you will see that the iterations approach the answer □1□ 1□. Using the intersection feature of the graphing utility gives the result x □ 1 and y □ 1 immediately.

2. Substituting the first equation into the second yields 3x □ 2 □ □2x □ 3, so 5x □ 5 and x □ 1. Substituting this value of x into either equation gives y □ 1.

3. The iterations obtained using TRACE and ZOOM converge to the solution □1□ 1□. The use of the intersection feature is clearly superior to the first method. The algebraic method also yields the desired result easily.

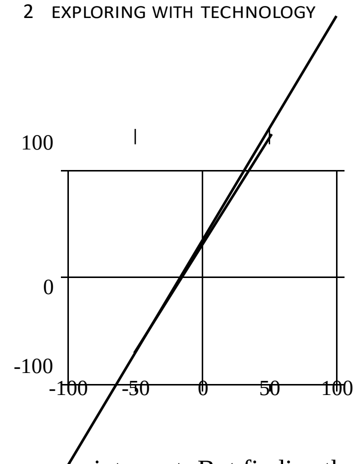
Page 123

1.



The lines seem to be parallel to each other and do not appear to intersect.

2.



They appear to intersect. But finding the point of intersection using TRACE and ZOOM with any degree of accuracy seems to be an impossible task. Using the intersection feature of the graphing utility yields the point of intersection $(-40, -81)$ immediately.

3. Substituting the first equation into the second gives $2x - 1 = 2.1x + 3$, $-4 = 0.1x$, and thus $x = -40$. The corresponding y-value is -81.

4. Using TRACE and ZOOM is not effective. The intersection feature gives the desired result immediately. The algebraic method also yields the answer with little effort and without the use of a graphing utility.